OCTOBER 1888.
INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The [illegible] Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian [illegible] Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, [illegible] and Transit Companies; the Routes [illegible] the principal towns of Northern, Central, [illegible] Western India, &c.
[illegible] A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,449—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.
Qts. pts. [illegible] Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc [illegible] Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer [illegible] After Dinner—Chateau Bauzan, Lafitt [illegible]
C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in the second saloon, special attention is called to the advantageous terms on which excellent accommodation to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	9th "
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd "
* HYDASPES	2984	500	S. Bason	30th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th "
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st December 1888.	

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	... ..	on the 27th October, 1888.
STURA	... ..	" 17th Nov. "

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. to sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	9th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	650	20th Nov.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1888.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	17th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	[illegible]	480	24th Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	R. Garrick	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	15th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1888.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE "APOLLO" Steamer, 3,200 Tons, of the WILSON LINE, will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 1st November 1888, and has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light.
For particulars as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!

OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c.
Fares extremely low. Baggage space liberal.
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agent.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
[illegible] and AGENTS to Members of H. M. [illegible] Regiments, Clubs, Societies, [illegible]-country Firms, and Private [illegible]
[illegible] kept.
[illegible]HIC REMIT-
[illegible]DLAY & Co.,
[illegible] collected.
[illegible] in Stock-
[illegible]pped.
[illegible]dered.
[illegible] Life

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT VIA KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 28th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on, or about THURSDAY, 1st November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 21st November, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at 10 a.m.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th October, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few
BURMESE RUBIES
of excellent quality, may be mounted
IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,
in the shortest possible time. Apply to
Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).
Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe......	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0	"
Pekoe Souchong...	"	1	0	0	"
Souchong	"	0	14	0	"
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	6	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY.
CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
Superfine Granite Note—Large	1	6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1	4	"
Ditto Cream Laid—Large Post	2	0	"
Bank Post—Large, Cream Wove	2	8	"
Ditto ditto, Azure "	2	8	"
Foreign Correspondence, Bank Post—Cream	4	4	"
Foreign Correspondence, Bank Post—Azure			"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
Granite—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4	0	per 1,000
Granite Court Shape—Octavo, to match octavo note of same quality	5	4	"
Cream Laid Envelopes—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5	8	"
Commercial Bank.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Gream..	5	8	"
Commercial Bank.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5	8	"
Commercial Bank.—Opaque ...	8	8	"
Special Secretive.—No. 7½ ...	3	3	"
Ditto. medium octavo	5	0	"
Railway Buff—No. 7	2	0	"
Ditto. No. 10	2	4	"
American Deep Buff—No. 7....	2	0	"
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2	7	"
American Special Buff—No. 7	2	4	"
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10...	3	0	"

FACTS !

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155 out of	156
BICYCLE	97 "	153
TANDEMS	8 "	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.
HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
—WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
[illegible]NDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.
[illegible] PRICE LIST, WITH FULL SPECIFICA[illegible] POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

IN this Branch of Business it will be found that we keep fully ahead of our Competitors, and that the Demands of the largest Establishment can be as easily met as those of the smallest.
For full particulars see Price Current, which will be forwarded on application, post free. It will be found an Exhaustive and Practical Guide to all Purchasers, giving full Details of each item which cannot, on account of space, be inserted in an Advertisement.
Being Chemists, the advantage of purchasing Chemicals from us is obvious.
Complete Amateur Photographic sets ready for use with all necessary apparatus and material.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLIMATIC PHYSIC BALLS,

Prepared from the Recipe of a well-known Indian authority on Horses.
Per Doz.—Cash, Rs. 4-8.
CONDITION, CORDIAL COUGH DIURETIC, FEVER, RHEUMATIC, TONIC AND WORM BALLS.
Per Doz.—Cash, Rs. 4-0.
Full detailed catalogue of Veterinary requirements free.
TREACHER, & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ENTOMOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	Rs.	a.
A set, mounted in ivory handles, consisting of four knives of various shapes, spring Forceps, and a pair of Scissors, in Morocco case	11	0
Collecting Boxes, deal .... from 1-4 to	2	0
Corks for setting out .... doz. sheets	2	0
Forceps .... each	2	4
Insect Cases .... "	5	0
Killing Bottles .... "	2	0
Killing Boxes, zinc .... "	1	4
Nets .... from 3- to	10	8
Pins, Kirby's best, mixed sizes .... per oz. packet	1	8
Scissors, per pair, straight, 2-4 .... curved, each	2	12
Setting Boards .... from 14as. to	1	6

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B. TREACHER AND CO.'S GENUINE GOA POWDER. N.B.
A WELL-KNOWN REMEDY for the cure of Ringworm, especially the Indian variety of this troublesome skin disease, generally called by the native "Dadhur" or "Gutchkaran."
This Powder is imported by the Company, and is guaranteed to be the genuine article, no sophistication being practised with it here or at its *habitat*. Each consignment is subject to a careful Chemical and Microscopical Analysis, so as to ascertain that it contains its active principle in full proportion, thus ensuring the presentation of a uniform article to the public.
N.B. N.B.
Per bottle, As. 6.
Traders supplied on Liberal Wholesale Terms.
SOLUTION OF GENUINE GOA POWDER.
Per Vial, As. 12.
TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS.

ALL NEW GOODS.
BROWNS AND BLACKS,
"The latest Shapes"
Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8.
HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c. BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
PACKAGES for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—Goods, Packages and Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when requested.

FOR SALE.

FOR SENDING HOME
AS PRESENTS TO FRIENDS
DRY GINGER,
DRY COMFITS,
GUAVA CHEESE,
GUAVA JELLYS,
MANGO PRESERVES,
MANGO PICKLE,
CHUTNIES and
CURRY POWDER,
NEPAUL PEPPER,
&c., &c.
could be had at
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, Forbes Street,
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 3 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot, annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. Wa[illegible], Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 [illegible] postage, 1 anna.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
CHEMISTS IN ORDINARY TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.
THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.
An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable. NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS,	do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January 1889.
For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce to our Constituents that we have now on INSPECTION a large selection of TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, CASHMERES, and CHEVIOTS, the latest and most stylish productions, adapted for LOUNGE, WALKING, and VISITING Suits.
Our special light makes in Corkscrews and Twills for Dress Suits.
We have also an extensive choice of BREECHES materials, comprising VELVET CORDS, WHIP CORDS, CHIPPING NORTON TWEEDS, DOES, MOLESKINS, and CASHMERES.
WE GUARANTEE PERFECT FIT, FASHIONABLE CUT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
Self-measurement Forms forwarded on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BREECHES, AND HABIT MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.
West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.
OUR SPECIALITY.
For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics
SHIRTINGS.
Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.
Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.
The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.
New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES
FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.
All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.
THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.
Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.
TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.

KHETWADY, BOMBAY
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been
APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.
ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.
They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boiler Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and they are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
"VERY SUPERIOR."	20	0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	30	
"PALE DRY."	22	0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	36	[illegible]
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	24	0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	[illegible]	
"EAST INDIA."	30	0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	[illegible]	

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

OLPHERTS'S METALLIC PAINT.

PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.
AT THE
WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.
OLPHERTS'S OXIDE OF IRON PAINT has been supplied to—The Department of Public Works, the Karachi Harbour Works, the Government Dockyards—Calcutta and Bombay—the Indian State Railways, Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, &c., &c.
The attention of Engineers, and all users of Paint, is drawn to its cheapness and the purity of the material, and its special suitability for use on iron structures.
Price, at Bombay, Rs. 8-8, and at Kutni, E. I. Railway, Rs. 7 per cwt. Special quotations for large quantities.
EWART LATHAM AND CO.
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
CAUTION.—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., FORBES AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DEWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any Fireworks on or near any Public Street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law.

The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

W. G. GELL,
Actg. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th Oct. 1888.

THE LITERARY ALBUM.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

of important and useful reproductions relating to SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, LITERATURE, GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, &c., &c.

Selected from Current Periodical Literature.

WHY BUY

Expensive English Periodicals while you can get the cream of them every month in the

LITERARY ALBUM

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Apply to the MANAGER,
"Literary Album," Tardeo, Bombay.

☞ Look out for the programme of the next year !!

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUNCHORDAS VITHALDAS of Bombay Hindu, has contracted to purchase from EUSEBIUS FRANCIS VIEGAS and CAROLINE DE SILVA, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, in writing, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without reference to the claims, if any, and the same shall be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building erected and standing thereon, at Dady Sett's Agiary Lane, and to the south thereof situate outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Five hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 123, and bounded as follows, that is on or towards the east by the Cave Street, on or towards the west by a well ... on or towards the south by the property of Rustomjee Barbarjee, and on or towards the north by the said Dady Sett's Agiary Lane.—Dated this 26th day of October 1888.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSHA & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attornies.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP .... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over £1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional); Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ"

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

THE Undersigned beg to notify that they have been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay for the abovenamed Institution. Prospectuses and Proposal Forms may be obtained on application.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A COMPETENT TELEPHONE INSPECTOR, for H. H. the Nizam's Telephone Department. Salary H. S. Rs. 150 and 30, horse allowance. Applicant should state age, nationality, whether married or single, and furnish copies of Testimonials addressed to

D. GAUNTLETT,
Offg. Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. Dept.

Hyderabad, Deccan, 19th October, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent or publication.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOR SALE, to be seen at Port Trust Workshops, Condemned Engine and Boiler. Tenders for purchase of the same to be sent to Engineer's Storekeeper before noon on 31st inst. The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

E. A. COOKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri. These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

FOR FORMS of APPLICATION and PROSPECTUSES, &c., apply to the Honorary Secretaries.

Mr. G. SCOTT, Dep. Collector and Magistrate, Satara.
Mr. SITARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant, Collector's Office, Ratnagiri.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledgerkeeper, Stores Audit Branch, G. I. P. Railway Co., Bombay.

PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED from No. 10, Forbes Street to 23, 25 and 27 Mangesh Senoy Street (or Holi Chuckla) and that the Agency of the Company has been transferred to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GOVERDHUNDASS GOCULDASS TEJPAL & Co.
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th October 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MANAGER, WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY up to 2 p.m., 31st October 1888, for the Supply of INDIGENOUS STORES required for this Railway.

2. Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and List of Stores to be supplied can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of ONE RUPEE.

3. Tenders should be marked thus "Tenders for Supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. B. CHIRNSIDE,
Officiating Manager, W. C. S. Railway.

Dated Warora, 18th October, 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st November, 1888, a TERMINAL CHARGE OF 6 PIES PER MAUND will be made upon Goods carried between Two Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and 3 pies per maund upon Goods Booked between a Station on any other Railway and a Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The terminal charge is in addition to the mileage rate. The payment of this additional charge to the Southern Mahratta Railway, does not exempt owners of Goods from terminal charges made by other Railways upon Goods sent from or to stations on such Railways, to or from Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, nor does it cover cost of Loading or Unloading Goods which are carried at rates under which these services are performed by senders and consignees respectively.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 13th October, 1888.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LD.

ધી સુન્દરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.

AN ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, at 3-30 p. m., for the purpose of Considering and, if approved, of Passing such Resolution or Resolutions for the Extension of the Mill.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કંપની
C., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th October, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., Required by the Company, during 12 Months, commencing 1st January, 1889.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p. m. Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

This Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failing which, on the Contractors' part, the Railway Company may Cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples of the Articles seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent reserves the right to accept any one or more items without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd October, 1888.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over six-teen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Clicquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. P...MANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Superior „	„ 26 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, ORDINAIRE.		
Chateau de Francs	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 5 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 1	...
Medoc	„	...
Les Canons	„ 1 0	15 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	„ 28	...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
From A. DEFILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„ 1 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 11 0
Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 11 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32	„ 31 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29	„ 31 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	„ ...
E. Sime & Co's Brandy	„ 19 8	„ ...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	„ 0	„ ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 28 0	„ ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	„ ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ ...
Charles Lervoir, very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	„ ...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24	
„ *	„ 22	
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	„ 18 0	..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	„
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	„ 6 4	4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Elife's Export Beer	„ 5	...
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	„ 11	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	„ 2	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin		Rs. 1 4
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Re. ...
Celery	...	„ 0 10
French Beans	—	„
Peas for Soup	—	„ 10
Spinage in Water	..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	..	„ 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Asparagus	2 8	„ 1 8
French Beans	..	„ 0 12
Green Peas	..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	..	„ 0 12
Liver Sausages	..	„ 1 4
Brunswick Sausages	..	„ 1 8
Sarquellen Liberwurst	..	„ 1 8
Mettwurst	..	„ 1 8
Cervelatwurst	..	„ 1 0
French Champignons	..	„ 1 0
Yellow Turnips	..	„ 0 12

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Net cash, no discount.

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FOR OCTOBER 1888

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One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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Musjid „	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimbhora	Mirzani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Kharapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Dadur	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Sion	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorum
Coorla	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Kurjutab	Chandoor
Tannaha	Khundwah	Padesdari	Damergaum
Dewa	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Callian Junction	Beerh	Lanowlee	Dygaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah
Khadawali	Harsud	Kurkulla	Powner
Wassind	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Shapoor	Bheringee	Talaivadi	Borse
Atgaum	Hurdah	Chinchwud	Kapri
Khurde	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Kussaraha	Pagdhal	Poonabdd	Jehwoor
Egutpoora	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Ghotee	Dharam	Ooroolee	Parsee Rd
Ballgaum	Khundi	Yeoat	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Nassick Rd.	Itarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Dhondb	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Boreball	Pukuree
Niphar	Bagra	Decksal and Bheegwan	Sholapur
Lasulgaum	Semri	Kartruz	Hoodgee
Munmar	Sohagpore	Pomulwaree	Kurubgam
Nandgaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Warengaum	Doodneh
Naidongree	Bankeri	Nargaum	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Babai	Khankeer	Goolburga
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Mulsapoor	Shahabad
Galna	Bohanee	Biswa Bridge	Wadi
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Nandoora	Nulwar
Myjee	Nursingpore	Jelamb	Yedagherry
Mussawuda	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum	Sydapore Road
Sisowlee			Kistna
Julgaum			Chicksage
			Raichore

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Wady Junction	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
do. City	Ningala	Luuidhar	Sanashr
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction ... c From ... to 1 minutes for Refreshment ... minutes for dinner ... 40 minutes ...

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL ... [illegible]
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co. CAPITAL ... [illegible]
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (exclusive reinsurances) CAPITAL ... [illegible]
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... [illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... [illegible]
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL ... [illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ... [illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... [illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... [illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL ... [illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... [illegible]
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... [illegible]
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... [illegible]
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Fire Premiums for 1882 ... [illegible]
„ 1885 ... [illegible]
„ 1886 ... [illegible]

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LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured ... either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,600

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1871 ... £2,196,972 15 8 | 1881 ... [illegible] 5 1
1876 ... £3,492,900 1 4 | 1886 ... £5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs.* ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if he desired, in exchange for the above sum.

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

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Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1
Each succeeding line ... [illegible]
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	[illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND ...

Per Annum ...
Half-yearly ...
Quarterly ...

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY ...

Per Annum ...
Half-yearly ...
Quarterly ...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

[illegible] The Choir of Colaba Church *vs.* The Cor- [illegible] Regt.
Sind Press Company, 3 p.m.
[illegible] Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p.m.
Lecture, Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, 5-30 p.m.
Band, St. Peters, Bandora Hill, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Yesso (s), from London; Banglore (s); Jeddah Marana (s), Liverpool; Arabia (s), Busreh; and Bushire (s), Marmagoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Thames (s), for China; Pandora (s), Karachi; Aston Hall (s), Liverpool; Henzada (s), Karachi and London; Siam (s), Aden; Malda (s), Calcutta and Coast Ports; and Nowshera (s), Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, per H. M. S. I. M. ship Dalhousie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Kashgar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic for the week ending 6th instant, was 96,764 maunds, and in money Rs. 18,867.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—Mr. S. P. Kelkar will deliver an address in Marathi at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject.—"Marriage and its Ritual."

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Lieut. N. E. B. Ballaire, of the Royal Artillery, who arrived here on the 24th instant by H. M.'s ship Malabar, reported to the police, on Thursday, having dropped from his pocket Rs. 700 in currency notes.

DEATH OF THE REV. URBAN STEIN, S. J.—The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* announces the death at Mangalore, of the Rev. Urban Stein, S. J. Father Stein was formerly attached to the Bombay Mission, but nearly ten years ago he was sent by his superiors to Mangalore where, as Vicar of the Cathedral, he laboured with much fruit. Intelligence of his premature death was received by telegraph a few days ago, but no particulars were given of his last illness.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Nattoo Megjee, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing Rs. 19 in copper coins. It appeared that as the prisoner was passing along the road he noticed that there was no one in charge of one of the shops. Going in he saw a pot filled with copper coins, and took it away. He was arrested immediately after by a neighbour who had seen him. Pleading guilty he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

MUSIC ON BANDORA HILL.—The following programme of music will be played by the St. Peter's Band, on Bandora Hill, near the Sanitarium, at 6 o'clock this evening (Bombay time):—

March	Old Memories	E. Newton.
Polonaise	Masken	Faust.
Valse	Myasotis	Lowther.
Lied	Gute Nacht	Abt.
Lancers	The Connaught	C. D'Albert.
Polka	Love Light	E. Newton.
Galop	Rotton Row	Keler Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Dhunna Dana, a native of Dwari, a village in Kattiawar, was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being a reputed thief, having no ostensible means of subsistence, loitering about at night in the native town, and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself. The accused was called upon to furnish security in a sum of Rs. 200 for his future good behaviour for a period of twelve months. In the meantime he was remanded to jail to the 1st proximo to enable him to procure the above security.

THE RIPON CLUB.—Mr. Kavasji Dadabhai Naigamvala, B. A., F. C. S., F. L. C., Lecturer in Experimental Physics in the Elphinstone College, on his approaching departure to the Poona College in a similar appointment, was, on Thursday evening, entertained at a dinner by the members of the Ripon Club. Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel presided and proposed the health of the guest in very eulogistic terms, speaking of him as a great scientist, and a man of literary attainments, [illegible] every success in his new appointment. Mr. H. D. Kama also spoke of their guest as a good [illegible] and fit companion in a convivial club, like the [illegible]. Mr. Naigamvala acknowledged the compliment paid him in a few well chosen words, and thanked them heartily for the good wishes expressed by them. The party broke up about eleven o'clock.

THEFT BY A POLICEMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged Shamsodin Shapoodin, a policeman of the A. Division, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a piece of lead pipe, valued at 8 annas. It appeared that the accused, while doing duty near the Elphinstone College, cut off a piece of lead pipe which was lying with other building material there. When he came off duty he secreted the piece of pipe in his sleeves, but as he was returning home across the Esplanade he was met by a peon of the Executive Engineer's Department, [illegible] latter noticed the pipe, and being aware of the [illegible] of a similar piece, reported the matter to another [illegible], stating that he suspected it was stolen. [illegible] arrested with the piece of pipe secreted in his [illegible]. Mr. Hamilton sentenced the prisoner to ten [illegible] labour.

[illegible]ILE THIEF.—Inspector Hack yesterday [illegible] Goanese lad, named Michael Fernandes, [illegible] years, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing [illegible] a purse containing Rs. 6 in cash. It appeared that the lad was seen by a policeman about 2 a.m., on Thursday morning, in front of the Gaiety Theatre, looking at a watch, and suspecting he had stolen it, detained him in custody. On inquiries being made it was found that he had stolen a purse containing Rs. 6 from his uncle's box. The watch the lad had taken from a dressing-table in a room, which was in the same building in which his uncle lived. He admitted the theft, and said he had robbed his uncle, so that he could go to a nautch party. His Worship remarked that the lad was a promising youngster, and asked his uncle why he did not take more care of him. He ordered him to be flogged.

THE 21ST HUSSARS.—In recognition of the kindness and hospitality accorded to the 21st Hussars when they passed through Poona in December, 1887, that gallant corps has sent a very handsome cup and a photo in a very pretty frame of several of the officers, warrant officers, and sergeants of the regiment, the latter bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the members, 21st Hussars, to the members Sergeants' Mess, 2nd Durham Lt. Infantry, in recognition of their kindness and hospitality to the 21st Hussars and their wives when they passed through Poona from Colchester in December, 1887." It may be superfluous to remark how much the above are appreciated by the 2nd Durham Light Infantry.—*Deccan Herald.*

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Surgeon-Major J Robb
a Mrs G T Wells
a Col Percy Smith
a Mr L Benford
Capt H V [illegible], A-D-C
a Mr H Hennessy, Colombo
a Lieut A Armstrong, Hingoli
a Mr F Field, s s Thames, England
a Mr E Dobbs, s s Thames, England
a Lieut-Col T Cowie, s s Thames, England
a Mr W C Furnivall, s s Thames, England
a Mr E W Benford, s s Thames, England
a Mrs Percy Smith, s s Thames, England
a Col F W Grant, s s Thames, England
a Revd and Mrs J S Gray, s s Thames, England
a Mr C Hughes-Hallett, s s Thames, England
a Mr H Pogson, s s Thames, England
a Mr J Strachy, s s Thames, England
a Mr G B Unwin, s s Thames, England
a Mr H Howey, s s Thames, England
a Mr D Cavins, s s Thames, England
a Mr P Pellat, s s Thames, England
Mr G Jenkins, s s Thames, England
[illegible], s s Thames,
[illegible]
Lieut H C Ford, R H A, Delhi
Mr and Mrs F J Pope, s s Thames, England
Mrs A B Fenton, Kasauli
a Mrs Fleming, Mhow
a Mrs Scott
Mrs M Crawford
Mr and Mrs McRoberts, Poona
a Major R Gilchrist
Mr T A Noan, Allahabad
Surgeon O'Gorman, H M S Malabar
Surgeon H Armin, H M S, Malabar
Surgeon W H Gray, H M S Malabar
Surgeon F C Pereira, H M S Malabar
Lieut C L Robertson, RE, H M S, Malabar
Lieut C Ainslie, RE, H M S Malabar
Lieut P Macaulay, RE, H M S Malabar
Lieut C H Ryder, RE, H M S Malabar
Mrs W H Bell, H M S Malabar
Mrs E Shaw, Bangalore
Miss Shaw, Bangalore
Mr and Mrs M R Thomas, Poona
Mr J V Crowe, R H A, Satara
Surgeon G S Cardew, Meerut
Lieut-Col N Chamberlain, Simla
Mr M Ghose, Allahabad
Mr N Bose, Allahabad
Mr M Schwer, Bombay
Mr [illegible], Bombay
[illegible]ickard, Bombay
[illegible] Livennore, Bombay
[illegible] Weston, Bombay
[illegible] Bombay

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 23rd instant.

DRAINAGE OF SIRDARS' BUILDINGS.

Read Government Resolution, General Department, dated 12th October, on a proposal made by the architect of the Sirdars' buildings at Apollo Bunder to connect the surface drains attached to those buildings with those of the Government Dockyard. It is intimated that Mr. Chisholm has been informed that permission to connect with the Government drain cannot be given. It is further intimated that the Municipal Commissioner in submitting his opinion on the subject has suggested whether in view of the great difficulty in dealing with the question, it would not be advisable for Government to grant a site on their land either in a corner of the Dockyard or by the side of the Tramway Stables, Colaba, or any other suitable land for a pumping station. A report of the Collector of Land Revenue, dated 16th July, is quoted in which it is stated that the plots of Government ground in charge of the Collector nearest to the spot at which the Municipal Commissioner wishes to establish a pumping station are a row of eleven building plots, south of the Wodehouse Bridge facing the sea and a small triangular spot on the east side of the Colaba Railway station, and that these are much less suited for the purpose the Municipal Commissioner has in view than the site which has been offered to him by the Port Trustees, the Collector states that the land on Colaba Causeway near the Tramway stables is in charge of the P. W. D. A memo. from the P. W. D. dated 15th September is referred to, in which it is stated that Government in that department cannot accede to the request of the Municipal authorities. The Government Resolution is that the reports referred to should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner with an intimation that in the circumstances therein mentioned the only course apparently open for adoption by the Municipality is to accept the offer of the Port Trust to grant to it a site at the Coal Depot for a pumping station.

Read letter from the Superintending Engineer, West of India Coast Defences, dated 16th October, requesting that permission may be given to Mr. Ellapa Bollaram, Contractor for the Colaba batteries, to land sand at Colaba foreshore on the works without charge.

Resolution—Mr. Ellapa Bollaram may be allowed to land sand for the Colaba batteries on the Colaba hard free of wharfage charges.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 18th October, reporting that the probable cost of constructing 8 enclosures, each 24' 9' long 12' wide and 7' high for storing broken packages in Victoria Dock sheds is estimated at Rs. 1,400 or Rs. 175 each.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, &c., dated 22nd September, suggesting that enclosures be now made for gaugers in the berths set aside for the Liners, viz., A & B in Prince's Dock and Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in Victoria Dock. He states that the enclosures should be 10 feet square and that the railing should be about 3½ feet high, and he forwards a sketch showing the positions he has selected as most nearly meeting the requirements of Government. With reference to the enclosure for the examination of goods other than liquors he considers that the west end of either shed 5 or 6 would be the most central place, and that instead of railing off a space 25 feet square he now thinks that the best plan would be to allot for Customs Examination a strip of 15 feet across the end of the shed railing off a portion 15 feet square for the examiner's table and for open packages and leaving the rest of the space for the weighing of packages. Read report by the Acting Engineer, dated 19th October, stating that the probable cost of constructing 8 enclosures 10 by 10 for gaugers will be Rs. 413-8 or Rs. 51-11 each, and that the probable cost of constructing one enclosure 54 by 15 for the examination of goods other than liquors, the same as the one in C. shed Prince's Dock will be Rs. 128-2. The Acting Engineer also forwards correspondence with the Dock Superintendent regarding the position of the enclosure.

Resolution—The positions of enclosures should be settled by the Chairman with the Collector of Customs. The necessary expenditure is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, Victoria Dock Construction, dated 17th October, returning the plans of the proposed Graving Dock altered as required by the Trustees' Resolution No. 523 of 25th September, also forwarding a modified estimate amounting to Rs. 11,44,850.

Resolution.—In forwarding the plans and estimates to Government for sanction as ordered in Trustees' Resolution No. 523 of 25th ultimo the sanction of Government should also be requested to the appropriation of the surplus for 1887-88 (Rs. 3,23,107) for expenditure upon the Graving Dock and to the remainder (Rs. 8,21,743) say 8,25,000 being borrowed on 5 per cent. debentures having 10 years to run.

Letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 19th October, forwarding sections taken in Prince's Dock Channel on 13th September, Victoria Dock Channel on 27th and 28th September and in Prince's [illegible], and stating that the highest level in the Prince's Dock Channel was 59-92, in Victoria Dock Channel 59-[illegible] on the loading line to Victoria Dock entrance on T. H. D. Prince's Dock 62-25 along the wall in Basin, and in that 75 feet off the frontage wall and 300 feet north of Victoria Dock entrance the highest level is 61-25.

TOWN DUTY.

Statement of town duty collected for the Municipality on Port Trust property during September last. The collection amounts to Rs. 80,787-8-1 against Rs. 77,493-7-5 in September 1887.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ended 19th Oct., 1888.	For week ended 19th Oct., 1887.
Vessels piloted into the harbour	23	11
,, ,, out of ,,	18	18
,, transported to	5	12
,, attended to	2	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ended 19th Oct., 1888.	For week ended 19th Oct. 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	8
,, left	4	6
,, remaining in dock	7	15
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	
,, left	8	
,, remaining in dock	5	

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES.

MESSRS. CROWDER AND MAJOR.—We beg to acknowledge the following further subscriptions in aid of the above Institution:—

	Rs.
Mr Behramjee M Malabari	250
The Council of Regency of the Gwalior State, per Rao Bahadur Ramchander Vithal, Secretary to the Council	250
Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Kut (school fees for four pupils)	117
Mr J N Tata	100
H H the Rajah of Mudhol	50
H H the Chief of Mhaisal	50
Mr G C Whitworth, C S, Ratnagiri	50
Mr Cowasjee Jevanjee, General Contractor, Neemuch	50
Mr H A Wadia, Rajkot	50
Mr Arthur H Unwin, C S, Karwar	50
Kahanrai Hakoomutrai Desai of Broach	30
Mr Nowrojee Pestonjee, Vakil, Ahmedabad	25
Mr Lallchund Jossadavandan	25
Mr Muncherjee Dorabjee Ichaporia, Hyderabad	25
H H the Thakore Sahib of Wudhwan	25
Sir Kashirao Holkar, KCSI, Indore	25
Sir Dessai of Savantvadi per Col G R C Westrop	25
Raja Baedyanath Pundit Bahadoor Chandichund, Cuttack	25
Mr Shapoorjee Sorabjee Naraielwalia	20
C B L, Esq	20
Mr Abboo Abdool Kader (monthly)	15
,, H S Nariman, Surat	15
,, Abboo Abdool Kader, (monthly)	15
,, Kahandas Keshowdas	15
Shett Sarabhai Mugghbhai Kurrumchand, Ahmedabad	15
Hon'ble R M Sayani	10
Mr W A Modak	10
,, R Proctor Sims, CE, Bhavnagar	10
Dr Burjorjee Framjee	10
Seth Dulputbhai Bhagoobhai	10
Mr Toolsidass Kheshowdass	10
Rao Bahadoor Nursiram Vapram, Kaira	10
Mr Howard Bean	10
H H the Raja of Khairogarh	10
Baba Golubchund Dowlatganj Chapra	10
Mr Rustomjee Bomanjee Bhownagree, Surat	10
Koomar Ramassur Maliah, Howrah	10
Mr Ruttonjee Bomanjee	10
,, H E Winter, C S, Thana	10
,, A Gomin, Ratnagiri	10
Dr Tribuwandas Motichandshah, Junagadh	10
Mr A Tomlinson	5
,, E Elsworthy	5
Hon'ble V N Mandlick	5
Mr Wassodew Pandurang	5
Mr Choonilal Weechund	5
C I T	5
Mr Munshi Newal Kishow, Lahore	5
A T B	5
C M	5
Mr G Cotton (monthly)	5
M W	5
Mr P E Cameron	5
Mr F Leao	5
Messrs Ardeshir Hormusjee and Dinshaw	5
Asst Surgeon Dada N Selke, Poona	5
A Parsee Lady	5
Mr Rustomjee Hormusjee Jal	5
Mr E Hosking	5
Khan Sahib Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy, Thana	5
Surgeon K R Kirtikar	5
M P R	5
Mr G Cotton (monthly)	5
Mr Dadhabai Moosabai	5
Mr Tribovandas. Nathoobhai	5
Mr Cowasjee Bejonjee Curranee	5
Lieut-Col J Hibbert	5
Mr C E Frost, CS, Kaira	5
Subscriptions under Rs 5	61

Further subscriptions in aid of the funds of the [I]nstitution, may be forwarded to the Hongkong and [Sha]nghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, or to the [Trea]surer, Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Grant Road, [Girg]aum. The Institution is open to deaf-mute boys [of e]very class and creed, and the Committee will be [happ]y to receive applications for admission from the [paren]ts or guardians of children, whether in Bombay [or in] the Mofussil.

[illegible] Spanish Minister at Montevideo has asked [illegible] American Law Congress sitting in [illegible] to recognize, proprietorship in literary and [illegible] works, and the United States Minister has [illegible] the same right for patents and trade-marks. [illegible] posals have been favourably received by [illegible] less and will probably be adopted.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER & NOVEMBER, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Oct. 28th,	6h. 46·9m.,	a.m.
New Moon	Nov. 4th,	4h. 53·7m.,	a.m.
First Quarter	,, 10th,	9h. 7·1m.,	p.m.
Full Moon	,, 18th,	8h. 7·2m.,	p.m.
Last Quarter	,, 26th,	10h. 11·8m.,	p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 27	Volunteers Parade, Gymkhana, 5 p.m. Sind Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Soonderdas S. W. Co., Meeting, 2-30 p.m.	6 0	5 28	3 26m / 2 57 a	9 15m / 9 8 a
Sun. 28	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 0	5 28	4 21m / 4 15 a	10 38m / 10 28 a
Mon. 29	Western India S. and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Rome.	6 0	5 27	5 39m / 5 55 a	— / 0 23 a
Tu. 30	......	6 1	5 26	6 58m / 7 30 a	0 6m / 1 27 a
Wed 31	Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	6 1	5 26	8 2m / 8 37 a	1 24m / 2 15 a
Nov. Thu. 1	All Saints' Day.	6 2	5 25	8 54m / 9 30 a	2 27m / 3 1 a
Fri. 2	Anniversary of the Hormusjee Wadia's Fire-temple. Departure of English mail per s.s. Rome.	6 2	5 25	9 43m / 10 20 a	3 21m / 4 15 a

Left Aden on Wednesday at 10 p.m., 24th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 28.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Saints Simon and Jude.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G.—Hymns 445, 319, and 431.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 441 and 437.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Bennett.
Anthem—"Like as the hart desireth the water-brooks—48."
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Litany and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Festival of SS. Simon and Jude.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 447, 432 and 439.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns Processional 441, 448, and 426; Recessional 445.
Daily—8 a.m.—Matins.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parell.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.—Psalm VIII Chant I. Hymns 234, 313 and 347.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 119 and 190.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 305 and 296 (A. and M. Tune No. 195) and 360.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 35, 432 and 321.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 229, 447 and 233.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-10 p.m.—Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral Service, Choral and Sermon.
Alms for choir expenses.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 7, 201 and 100.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 172, 163, and 240.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 200, 339 and 165.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
Colaba, Causeway.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. David Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. M. Rennard.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

SPORTING NOTES.

(*From the Planters' Gazette.*)

WE learn that splendid first entries have been obtained for the all horse races at Calcutta, and there is every prospect of the racing being even more brilliant than usual. The course will be in perfect order, and the training track has been rendered soft enough to suit the most confirmed screws.

"R. W.," of Allahabad, is now offering for sale an animal which should attract the attention of Zoological Societies or Jamrach's Indian Agent. It is described as "a perfect lady from heels to hocks." It is called "Little Pet," and priced at Rs. 300.

There are some curious names in this world, but the most singular we have ever come across is that of George Equestrian Macdonald, a railway sportsman of Bombay. His parents must have foreseen his capabilities as a rider, but probably did not imagine they would be confined to riding a steam-engine. Such is the irony of fate.

When we read in Colonel Timler's diary that "Horse-breeding is but very feebly developed in India, and so the country breeds of horses are undersized and weak creatures, and are therefore unsuitable for military purposes. Although in many parts of the country there are provided suitable stallions for covering the better class of country-bred mares, these are obviously insufficient, and so horses of the proper size and power for military requirements have to be procured from other countries.," We came to the conclusion that the Russian *Militaire* was an observant traveller, and had spotted one blot at any rate in the Indian Empire. But when he goes on to say that "the Australian horse is half English, as about fifty years ago thorough-bred stallions were sent out from England to Australia in order to improve the local breeds," it was evident that the gallant Tartar had picked up all his information at second-hand and had his leg pulled into the bargain.

The world is going round. Science is making vast strides—in fact everything and everybody, except the weary editor who is glued to an office chair from morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve, and even from dewy eve till morn, gets only snatches of snoozes in the intervals between the arrivals of telegrams. But a good time is coming. Our contemporary, of the *Dacca Gazette*, has scotched that tyrant custom and has set a noble example, which we hope soon to see followed by the Press universally. Dacca is not an elysium during October. Darjeeling in fact is preferable, so the editor took the bull by the horns and issued a notice:—

"We are so much fatigued by the incessant labours during the whole of the last year, that the publication of our next issue has been postponed till the 12th proximo."

Good old *Dacca Gazette.*

The Venus Stakes for lady riders at Kirkee is likely to be the last event of the kind. It might have seemed prudish to object to women riding publicly in races, but so long as their husbands or fathers or mothers did not object, it did not much matter, and the fact of no accident having ever occurred in a measure silenced all comment. But in the Venus Stakes there was a fall, fortunately without damage done, for the promoters of the race would hardly have felt comfortable if it had been a case of grievous hurt. There is no nastier sight to witness than a lady thrown from a horse and if women only knew the agony caused to men thereby, they would out of natural kindness of feeling never run the risk of inflicting it. The idea of women refraining from riding races in India, because it lowers their reputation in native eyes is all bunkum. If that has to be taken into account, we shall have to shut our women up altogether and then there *will* be a mutiny. But we do not want any more Venus Stakes.

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 13th to the 19th instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 266 Hindus, and 40 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 329 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 279. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 9 from cholera, 84 from fever, 37 from dysentery, 21 from diarrhœa, and 176 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 42·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·4 per 1,000 per annum.

AN AUTHENTIC APPARITION OF SATAN.

UNDER the title "Aut Diabolus aut Nihil," "The True Story of a Hallucination," *Blackwood* publishes a weirdstory of how a circle of Spiritualists in Paris raised the Devil. The writer gives it as "the true story of a meeting with the Devil in Paris not many years ago—a story true in every particular, as can be easily proved by a direct application to any of the persons concerned in it, for they are all living still." He says:—

"The key to the enigma we cannot find, for we certainly do not put faith in any one of the theories of Spiritualists; but that an apparition, such as we have described, did appear in the way and under the circumstances we have related is a fact, and we must leave the satisfactory solution of the difficulty to more profound psychologists than ourselves."

The chief persons named are a Russian Prince, Pomerantseff, and a French Abbe, Girod, who ridiculed the whole theory of apparitions. The conversation at a dinner party at the Duc de Frontignan's having turned on spiritualism, the Duke said he had seen the spirit of Love. The Abbe, who was sceptical, had just preached a great sermon demonstrating the existence of the personal Devil, laughed at the Duke, when the Prince declared that this was in no way incredible, inasmuch as he, the Prince knew and had seen the Devil. "I tell you," said he, "I have seen him, the God of all Evil, the Prince of Desolation, and what is more, I will show him to you." He refused at first, but afterwards, fascinated by the offer, he accepted.

THE TRYSTING PLACE.

So the matter was arranged, and he, the Abbe Girod, the renowned preacher of the celebrated—— Church, was to meet that very night, by special appointment, at half-past nine, the Prince of Darkness; and this in January, in Paris, at the height of the season, in the capital of civilization *la ville lumiere!* At half-past nine o'clock precisely the Prince arrived. He was in full evening dress, but—contrary to his usual custom—wearing no ribbon or decoration, and his face was of a deadly pallor. They entered the carriage and the coachman, evidently instructed beforehand whereto go, drove off without delay. The Prince immediately pulled down the blinds and taking a silk pocket handkerchief from his pocket began quietly to fold in lengthwise.

"I must blindfold you, *mon cher,*" he remarked simply, as if announcing the most ordinary fact.

"*Diable!*" cried the Abbe, now becoming a little nervous. This is very unpleasant; I like to see where I am going."

On they drove; the time seemed interminable to the Abbe.

"Are we near our destination yet?" he inquired at last.

"Not very far off," replied the other, in what seemed to Girod a most sepulchral tone of voice.

At length, after a drive of about half an hour, but which seemed to the Abbe double that time, Pomerantseff murmured in a loud tone, and with a profound sigh, which sounded almost like a sob, "Here we are;" and at that moment the Abbe felt the carriage was turning, and heard the horses' hoofs clatter on what he imagined to be the stones of a courtyard. The carriage stopped; Pomerantseff opened the door himself, and assisted the blindfolded priest to alight. "There are five steps," he said, as he held the Abbe by the arm. "Take care!"

The Abbe stumbled up the five steps. When they had proceeded a few yards, Pomerantseff warned him that they were about to ascend a stair case, and up many shallow steps they went. When at length they had reached the top, the Prince guided him by the arm through what the Abbe imag'ned to be a hall, opened a door, closed and locked it after them, walked on again, opened another door, which he closed and locked likewise, and over which the Abbe heard him pull a heavy curtain. The Prince then took him again by the arm, advanced him a few steps, and said in a low whisper—

"Remain quietly standing where you are. I rely upon your honour not to attempt to remove the pocket-handkerchief from your eyes until you hear voices."

The Abbe folded his arms and stood motionless, while he heard the Prince walk away, and then suddenly all sound ceased.

It was evident to the unfortunate priest that the room in which he stood was not dark; for although he could, of course, see nothing, owing to the pocket-handkerchief, which had been bound most skilfully over his eyes, there was a sensation of being in strong light, and his cheeks and hands felt as it were illuminated.

THE INCANTATION.

Suddenly a horrible sound sent a chill of terror through him—a gentle noise as of naked flesh touching the waxed floor—and before he could recover from the shock occasioned by the sound, the voices of many men—voices of men groaning or wailing in some hideous ecstacy—broke the stillness, crying—

"Father and Creator of all Sin and Crime, Prince and King of all Despair and Anguish! come to us, we implore thee!"

The Abbe, wild with terror, tore off the pocket-handkerchief. He found himself in a large old-fashioned room, panelled up to the lofty ceiling with oak, and filled with great light, shed from—light which, though by its nature soft, was almost fierce by reason of its greatness and intensity, proceeded from these countless tapers.

All this passed into his comprehension like a flash of lightning, for hardly had the bandage left his eyes ere his whole attention was riveted upon the group before him.

Twelve men—Pomerantseff among the number—of all ages from five-and-twenty to fifty-five, all dressed in evening dress, and all, so far as one could judge at such a moment, men of culture and refinement, lay nearly prone upon the floor, with hands linked.

They were bowing forward and kissing the floor—which might account for the strange sound heard by Girod—and their faces were illuminated with a light of hellish ecstacy—half distorted, as if in pain, half smiling, as if in triumph.

The Abbe's eyes instinctively sought out the Prince.

He was the last on the left-hand side, and while his left-hand grasped that of his neighbour, his right was sweeping nervously over the bare waxed floor, as if seeking to animate the boards. His face was more calm than those of the others, but of a deadly pallor, and the violet tints about the mouth and temples showed he was suffering from intense emotion.

They were all, each after his own fashion, praying aloud, or rather moaning, as they writhed in ecstatic adoration.

"O Father of Evil! come to us!"
"O Prince of Endless Desolation! who sitteth by the beds of Suicides, we adore thee!"
"O Creator of Eternal Anguish!"
"O King of cruel pleasures and famishing desires! we worship thee!"
"Come to us, thy food upon the hearts of widows!"
"Come to us, thy hair lurid with the slaughter of innocence!"
"Come to us, thy brow wreathed with the clinging Chaplet of Despair!"
"Come to us!"

The heart of the Abbe turned cold and sick as these beings, hardly human by reason of their great mental exaltation, swayed before him, and as the air, charged with a subtle and overwhelming electricity, seemed to throb as from the echo of innumerable voiceless harps.

Suddenly—or rather the full conception of the fact was sudden, for the influence had been gradually stealing over him—he felt a terrible coldness, a coldness more piercing than any he had ever before experienced even in Russia, and with the coldness there came to him the certain knowledge of the presence of some new being in the room.

Withdrawing his eyes from the semicircle of men, who did not seem to be aware of his, the Abbe's, presence, and who ceased not in their blasphemies, he turned them slowly around, and as he did so, they fell upon a new-comer, a Thirteenth, who seemed to spring into existence from the air, and before his very eyes.

THE APPARITION OF SATAN.

He was a young man of apparently twenty, tall, as beardless as the young Augustus, with bright golden hair falling from his forehead like a girl's. He was dressed in evening dress, and his cheeks were flushed as if with wine or pleasure; but from his eyes there gleamed a look of inexpressible sadness, of intense despair. The group of men had evidently become aware of his presence at the same moment, for they all fell prone upon the floor adoring, and their words were now no longer words of invocation, but words of praise and worship. The Abbe was frozen with horror; there was no room in his breast for the lesser emotion of fear; indeed the horror was so great and all-absorbing as to charm him and hold him spellbound. He could not remove his eyes from the Thirteenth, who stood before him calmly, a faint smile playing over his intellectual and aristocratic face—a smile which only added to the intensity of the despair gleaming in his clear blue eyes. Girod was struck first with the sadness, then with the beauty, and then with the intellectual vigour of that marvellous countenance. The expression was not unkind, or even cold; haughtiness and pride might indeed be read in the high-bred features, shell-like sensitive nostrils, and short upper lip; while the exquisite symmetry and perfect proportions of his figure showed suppleness and steel-like strength; for the rest, the face betokened, save for the flush upon the cheeks, only great sadness. The eyes were fixed upon those of Girod, and he felt their soft, subtle, intense light penetrate into every nook and cranny of his soul and being. This terrible Thirteenth simply stood and gazed upon the priest, as the worshippers grew more wild, more blasphemous, more cruel. The Abbe could think of nothing but the face before him, and the great desolation that lay folded over it as a veil. He could think of no prayer, although he could remember there were prayers. Was this Despair—the Despair of a man drowning in sight of land—being shed into him from the sad blue eyes? Was it Despair or was it Death? Ah, no, not Death! Death was peaceful, and this was violent and passionate.

THE FASCINATION OF THE DEVIL.

Moreover, by degrees the blue eyes—it seemed as if their colour, their great blueness, had some fearful power—began pouring into him some more hideous pleasure. It was the ecstasy of great pain becoming a delight, the ecstasy of being beyond all hope, and of being thus enabled to look with scorn upon the Author of hope. And all the while the blue eyes still gazed sadly with a soft smile breathing overwhelming despair upon him. Girod knew that in another moment he would not sink faint, or fall, but that he would,—oh! much worse!—he would smile! At this very instant a name,—a familiar name, and one which the internal worshippers had made frequent use of, but which he had never remarked before,—struck his ear; the name of Christ.

Where had he heard it? He could not tell. It was the name of a young man; he could remember that and nothing more. Again the name sounded, "Christ." There was another word like Christ, which seemed at some time to have brought an idea first of great suffering and then of great peace. Ay, peace, but no pleasure. No delight like this shed from these marvellous blue eyes. Again the name sounded "Christ." Ah! the other word was cross—*croix*—he remembered now; a long thing with a short thing across it.

Was it that as he thought these things the charm of the blue eyes and their great sadness lessened in intensity? We dare not say; but as some faint conception of what a cross was flitted through the Abbe's brain, although he could think of no prayer—nay, of no distinct use of this cross—he drew his right hand slowly up, for it was pinioned as by paralysis to his side, and feebly and half mechanically made the sign across his breast.

AFTERWARDS.

The vision vanished. The men adoring ceased their clamour and lay crouched up one against another, as if some strong electric power had been taken from them and great weakness had succeeded, while, at the same time the throbbing of the thousand voiceless harps was hushed. The pause lasted but for a moment, and then the men rose, stumbling, trembling, and with loosened hands, and stood feebly gazing at the Abbe, who felt faint and exhausted, and heeded them not. With extraordinary presence of mind, the Prince walked quickly up to him, pushed him out of the door by which they had entered, followed him, and locked the door behind them, thus precluding the possibility of being immediately pursued by the others. Once in the adjoining room, the Abbe and Pomerantseff paused for an instant to recover breath, for the swiftness of their flight had exhausted them, worn out as they both were mentally and physically; but during this brief interval the Prince, who appeared to be retaining his presence of mind by a purely mechanical effort, carefully replaced over his friend's eyes the bandage which the Abbe still held tightly grasped in his hand. Then he led him on, and it was not till the cold air struck them that they noticed they had left their hats behind.

"*N'importe!*" muttered Pomerantseff. "It would be dangerous to return;" and hurrying the Abbe into the carriage which awaited them, he bade the coachman speed them away—"*au grand galop!*"

Not a word was spoken; the Abbe lay back as one in a swoon, and heeded nothing until he felt the carriage stop, and the Prince uncovered his eyes and told him he had reached home; then he alighted in silence, and passed into his house without a word. How he reached his apartment he never knew; but the following morning found him raging with fever, and delirious.

EXCITING MOMENTS.

THE following appears in *Cassell's Saturday Journal*:—

"Everyone must have had some supremely exciting moments in his life—moments when the very heart has seemed to stand still, and when all the pulses of the body have apparently ceased to beat. I have had many. One of the most exciting was several years ago when I was attempting a feat which, I see, has since been successfully accomplished by a young foreigner—I mean the scaling of Beachy Head. I was staying at Eastbourne, and one night after dinner someone said that he wondered that, in these days of difficult Alpine climbs, no one endeavoured to signalise himself by climbing Beachy Head, which, he added, was a harder task than getting up Mont Blanc. And so next day I tried. I started, when the tide was well out, with 564 feet of nearly perpendicular cliff in front of me. The first few yards were comparatively easy. Then the way grew difficult. I had at times almost literally to hang on by my nails. But I persevered, and after a bit I came to another easy piece of climbing. The contour of the cliff did not permit of my mounting straight upwards: I had to diverge sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left in order to find foot-hold, and the result was that I did not always know exactly what lay beneath me. I had gone out alone, and no one was on the beach below. I remembered, when it was too late, that if any accident happened to me and I fell to the bottom, I should, even if not killed outright by the fall, be certainly stunned, and, in all probability, drowned by the rising tide before anyone found me. But by this time I was in such a position that to ascend appeared easier than to descend, and so I struggled on. I must have been nearly half an hour on the face of the cliff, and was, I imagine, fully two hundred feet above the sea level, when, in an evil moment, I put my foot upon what turned out to be a loose block. It broke away and dashed thundering to the beach, and I was left clinging without foothold of any sort, to a slight ledge, the edge of which was so sharp that it cut my fingers. It was then that my heart seemed to stand still. I was so fatigued that I was utterly unable to make a serious effort to raise myself, and I felt my little remaining strength oozing rapidly out of the ends of my fingers. I tried to look below, but the effort made me desperately giddy—so much so, indeed, that my head swam, and I absolutely seemed [illegible], pressing [illegible] of sight. For an instant [illegible], and then suddenly my fingers [illegible] against the smooth [illegible] and, with a cry, I fell. I must momentarily have lost consciousness, for I do not know how I fell. But I speedily came to myself again, and found that I was lying on a comparatively broad spur, not more than ten feet below the ledge to which I had been clinging. Nor was I much hurt. I lay there for a time, and then began to look about. To my very great relief I discovered that from my new position decent was, though not easy, quite practicable, and without making any further effort to accomplish my task, I climbed cautiously down again. Yet, although I came to but little harm, I had all the sensations which I should have experienced had I actually fallen to the very bottom. It was an exciting and a very unpleasant moment.

A DRUNKEN FREAK.

Another exciting moment occurred to me one night on the bridge over the Thames at Kingston. I was returning home late, and as it was very chilly the place was deserted. Suddenly two men approached through the mist. They were followed by a third. When the two men reached the middle of the bridge they halted and began rapidly to undress. The third man seized one of them, and in anxious voice, remonstrated with him. I asked what was the matter. Oh! these men have been making a bet that they will dive off the bridge. They are both drunk, and if they make the attempt on a dark night like this they will certainly kill themselves. I was of the same opinion, and we therefore set to work, to the best of our ability, to prevent the fellows from committing suicide. They were already undressed, and one was climbing the parapet. I took him by the arms, and at first tried persuasion, but he refused to listen to me. He was a powerfull, thick-set fellow, and, had he not been drunk, he could, without much trouble, have lifted me bodily up and flung me over. But, as he was drunk—though only partially so—he didn't exert his strength to the best advantage, and I was able to maintain my hold on him. Meantime, however, the other sober man could not come to my assistance, as he was holding the other competitor, and, in consequence, my friend was slowly though surely forcing himself, with me hanging to him, on to the top of the parapet. I looked in vain for help. A cold mist overlay the river. Even the nearest gas lamps were scarcely visible, and not a footstep was to be heard.

DETERMINED TO BE FREE

At last the man knelt on the parapet with me beside him. 'Let me go' he cried; 'I will jump. I know what I'm about. It's all right. I'm not going to be beaten.' And with an effort he forced himself upwards, whereupon I slid down behind him and crutched his bare legs. His next proceeding was to get over the parapet and stand on the ledge outside, and then indeed my position, as well as his own, became precarious. Had I let go he must have gone down. Yet I felt that if he chose to throw himself with all his weight forward he would infallibly drag me over, and I had no desire to get drowned. I shouted for help. Still the other man was fully occupied with the other madman, and I confess that I was beginning to think about letting go in order to save myself, when quite suddenly a figure appeared behind me, thrust a pair of dirty arms first round me and then round my friend also, and said in a thick voice, "Now slip out below, master. I'll hold him while you let go." I slipped out, and a second later we had hoisted the drunken man up again, and had thrown him on to the pavement, where we held him securely. My rescuer was a vagrant. On Kingston Bridge there are several recesses which are provided with stone seats. The tramp had been calmly sleeping in one of these when he had been aroused by the noise of the struggle. But for his promptitude I believe that I should either have witnessed a suicide or have been dragged over the bridge. The fortunate arrival, soon afterwards, of some casual foot passengers enabled us to escort the valiant wagerers to their homes, and I have reason to believe that next morning they felt very thankful that their adventure ended as it did. As for the worthy tramp, he disappeared without giving me so much as an opportunity of thanking him in cold blood.

DEATH AND BURIAL IN CHINA.

WHEN the Chinese wish to declare the extreme vexatiousness of any piece of work, they say, "It is more trouble than a funeral;" the obsequies of a parent being reckoned the most maddening affair in human experience. Infants are buried summarily, without coffins, and the young are interred with few rites; but the funerals of the aged of both sexes are elaborate in proportion to the number of the descendants, and to their wealth. When a childless married man dies, his widow may perform all the duties of a son toward him, may remain in his house, and may adopt children to rear as his heirs and as worshippers of the family manes. If his widow purposes marrying again, a young male relative may, with the consent of senior members of the clan, undertake the services expected from a son, and may inherit the estate of the deceased. When one is about to die, he is removed from his couch to a bench or a mat on the floor, because of a belief that he who dies in bed will carry the bedstead as a burden into the other world. He is washed in a new pot, in warm water in which a bundle of incense-sticks is merged. After the washing, the pot and the water are thrown away together. He is then arrayed in a full suit of new clothing, that he may appear in Hades at his best. He breathes his last in the main room, before the largest door of the house, that the departing soul may easily find its way out into the air. A sheet of spirit-money, brown paper having a patch of gilding on one surface, is laid over the upturned face, because it is said that if the eyes are left uncovered the corpse may count the rows of tiles in the roof, and that in such case the family could never build a more specious domicile.

MR RUSKIN AS A SOCIETY MAN.

WE would never, says the *Globe*, be able fully to enjoy the Professor at the dinner table if we had no idea what he was like away from it, so, perhaps, the pleasantest way to read the last number of "Praeterita," is to begin at the end with Mr. Ruskin's earliest meeting with Professor Norton:—

It occurred on the steamer between Vevy and Genoa, where Mr. Ruskin was much more at home than among the wits and celebrities of society. He and his friends had retired to the cabin out of the intense heat, and were watching through the windows the waves rushing past "in lovely wild masses of green and silver." Separated from them by a table was an American party evidently in charge of a young man of five or six and twenty, who ever and anon shot keen but courteous glances at the elder Mr. and Mrs. Ruskin. "In a few minutes after I had begun to notice these looks," says Mr. Ruskin, "he rose with the sweetest smile I ever saw on any face (unless perhaps, a nun's, when she has some grave kindness to do), crossed to our side of the cabin" and made himself known. In this manner, he concludes, I became possessed of my second friend, after Dr. John Brown, and first real tutor, Charles Eliot Norton." This was the same Professor Norton who recently edited a selection of Carlyle letters, and Mr. Ruskin found in him a congenial friend. It was otherwise with the brilliant statesman, whom he always appears to regard as the inhabitants of another sphere.

LORD PALMERSTON.

Of those whom he met, Lord Palmerston was the one whom he seems to have liked best. As a rule, he says, "hours given to the polite circles were an angering penance to me," though he carried away some pleasant scraps of recollection. "I heard Macaulay spout the first chapter of Isaiah without understanding a syllable of it: saw the bishop of Oxford taught by Sir Robert Inglis to drink sherry-cobbler through a straw; and formed one of the worshipful concourse invited by the Bunsen family to hear them 'talk Bunsenese' (Lady Trevelyan), and see them making presents to—each other—from their family Christmas tree and private manger of German magi." How he met Lord Palmerston was in this way. He had been introduced one night to a seated lady, and "having ascertained in a moment that she was too pretty to be looked at, and yet keep one's wits about one, I followed in what talk she led me to, with my eyes on the ground." But a reference to Rome startled him out of this guarded attitude. "'Christmas in 1840! were you in Rome then?' 'Yes,' she said, a little surprised and now meeting my eyes with hers inquiringly. Another tenth of a minute passed before she spoke again. 'Why, I lost all that winter in Rome in hunting you!' It was Egeria herself! then Mrs Cowper-Temple." Her husband was Lord Palmerston's private secretary, and Mr. Cowper-Temple speedily had an opportunity of taking Mr. Ruskin down to Broadlands. Lord Palmerston was in the train with him, but too much engaged with his despatch box to say anything. At dinner he took in Lady Palmerston, and seems to have pleased her with his talk, as on the Sunday morning "Lord Palmerston took me himself to the service in Romsey Abbey; drawing me out a little in the drive through the village; and that day at dinner he put me on his right hand, and led the conversation distinctly to the wildest political theories I was credited with, cross examining me playfully, but attending quite seriously to my points; and kindly and clearly showing me where I should fail in practice. He disputed no principle with me (being, I fancied, partly of the same mind with me about principles), but only feasibilities; whereas in every talk permitted me more recently by Mr. Gladstone, he disputes all the principles before their application; and the application of all that got past the dispute."

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

On the other hand "D'Israeli," as Mr. Ruskin spells the name, differed from both of these "in making a jest alike of principles and practice; but I never came into full collision with him but once." How this occurred involves the telling of a charming little story. While Slade Professor, Mr. Ruskin was asked to meet the Princess of Wales at the Deanery, and met there, among others, Lord Beaconsfield, who interested him very much, in spite of the circumstance that in presence of other brilliant stars "nobody wanted me to say anything;" but he studied the great statesman's head with admiration, and listened to his talk with pleasure, even exchanging remarks with him "about the salmon." In the drawing-room the professor vindicated his character for unconventionality by substituting for the expected compliment to the Princess in the best style of "Modern Painters" a jeremiad against the heads of colleges for not cultivating landscape-painting, against the undergraduates for not learning it, and against young ladies who expected in six lessons to be taught how to draw like Turner. This outbreak was the cause of an embarrassed silence which gave Disraeli an opening for one of his ready sallies; but to understand it we must go back to the [illegible] already alluded to.

One [illegible] when Dean Liddell and his wife were invited to dine at [illegible], the young ladies at the deanery, Edith, Alice, and [illegible] Mr. Ruskin to come and drink a cup of tea, hear a little singing, and see how Rhoda was getting on with her drawing and geometry. All went well for a time, and the cosy little party were just beginning to enjoy themselves, when suddenly there was a commotion outside, and "there were the dean and Mrs. Liddell standing just in the middle of the hall, and the footmen in consternation, and a silence." So the delightful plan was spoiled. This story had gone the round of the dinner-table, and Disraeli "was perfect in every detail in ten minutes, nobody knew how." He made an amusing use of his knowledge. At the very moment of silence, after Mr. Ruskin's alarming speech to the Princess, "the door from the nurseries opened; and—enter Rhoda—in full dress. Very beautiful. But just a snip too short in the petticoats—a trip too dainty in the ankles, a dip too deep of sweetbriar-red in the ribands. Not the damsel who came to hearken, named Rhoda, by any means!—but as exquisite a little spray of rhododendron ferrugineum as ever sparkled in Alpine dew. 'Disraeli saw the opening in an instant. Drawing himself to his full height, he advanced to meet Rhoda. The whole room became all eyes and ears. Bowing with kindly reverence, he waved his hand and introduced her to—the world. 'This is, I understand, the young lady in whose art education Professor Ruskin is so deeply interested!' And there was nothing for me but simple extinction. I could only bow as well as a marmot might in imitation of the Minister; and get at once away to Corpus out of human ken." Such stories as this make us regret that Mr. Ruskin did not come oftener into collision with Lord Beaconsfield for the sake of his description of the encounter.

MR. SIMS REEVES AS THE CHAMPION OF DISTRESSED BEAUTY.

IN Mr. Sims Reeve's "Life and Recollections," just published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., the famous tenor tells the following story:—

On the opening night of "Fra Diavolo," at Her Majesty's, I happened during a "wait" to be near one of the side scenes, and my attention was at once arrested by a female chorus-singer, whom I had not previously noticed. She was a girl of very striking appearance, with a lovely face and tall classically moulded form; her nervous, amateurish manner only seemed to make her beauty more remarkable.

I listened with some curiosity for her voice, and was surprised to hear, as it blended with those of the other singers, that it was a rich and resonant contralto of great power. That there was something mysterious about the young girl I instantly divined, and that it would be a duty to shield her from evil was also clear, for in the managers box where Mr. Moncrieff and his friend Lord Fitz Ordinary, both closely watching her . . . Subsequently I went into the green-room, and their stood the young-chorus singer with downcast eyes, and blushing painfully, while Lord Fitz Ordinary was apparently paying her the most devoted attention. Mr. Moncrieff hovered in the background with an expression on his face which made me long to thrash him then and there. I crossed over to the girl unheeding the scowl which knitted the brow of the wretched little sprig of nobility at my approach, and said to her: "You have a beautiful voice; would you not like to become a leading singer?"

"Oh, Mr. Reeves," she replied, enthusiasm overcoming for a moment her nervous shyness, "it is my one ambition."

"Have you sung in public before?"

"No," she said, while her would-be admirer fidgeted angrily at my temerity.

"Have you ever been on the stage?"

"Never, until to-night."

"Your voice has been trained through."

"It has," she admitted with an embarassed air.

"May I ask by whom?"

"Stage waits, Mr. Reeves," shouted the call-boy; and I hastened from the room. . . . At last the curtain fell, and as I was leaving the stage I happened to encounter the ballet-mistress. Whispering my suspicions, and taking some money from my purse, I said: "You understand now, and will let me know anything that happens."

"You are very kind, Mr. Reeves, I'll do what I can."

I rushed to the dressing-room, hastily changed my stage-costume, and hurried downstairs. I found the ballet-mistress waiting for me; she whispered, "The manager's carriage is standing in Bedford-street, with Lord F. and the lady inside."

"Come with me at once," I said. As we reached the spot Mr. Monrrieff was leaving the vehicle, which was on the point of starting. I ran to the horse's head, and the coachman instantly pulled up, while, taken completely aback, Mr. Moncrieff remained speechless as I opened the door.

When she saw me the frightened girl leaned forward eagerly, saying in an appealing voice, "Take me away; oh! do take me away!"

What the devil do you want here? "shouted his lordship in a fury. I made him no answer; but merely saying "Come to the girl, I helped her out of the carriage before he could detain her.

"Will you tolerate this audacious intrusion, Moncrieff?" said he, savagely, to the manager.

His confederate, who was as enraged as himself, endeavoured to seize the poor scared creature and to threaten me; but placing her in charge of the ballet-mistress, I turned to him and said, I do not fear you or any man, and if you have any grievance in the matter bring it into a court of law."

Happily restored to her parents, the deluded girl has never since attempted to follow a theatrical career.

STRANGE FRIENDSHIPS IN ANIMALS.

A CLIFTON correspondent in the *Spectator* with a view of adding to the lore on this matter, gives the following:—

Two Scotch terriers are lying before the fire. Prince is an amiable sort of dog, Jack is rather surly; both good vermin killers and fond of hunting. I bring in a common buck rabbit and place it beside the dogs, with the intimation they were not to touch it. Trust, and then alliance, quickly grew up between it and Prince, while Jack shows unmistakable hatred. In a few days the two friends, with their paws absurdly clasping each others necks, sleep happily on the rug. They play together, they chase each other up and down the stairs at full speed, and when tired come back to the rug. Jack, refusing all this sort of thing makes the rabbit look at him with awe. Does Bunny make no mess in the house? None whatever; he goes into the garden as the dogs do, and, like them, scratches at the door when he wants to return. All this he does without any instruction from us. After a while, being very fond of him, we put on the floor a pretty pink-eyed doe as a present. He stares, sniffs her all over, kills her on the spot, and goes for a romp with his dear Prince. Jack always sleeps under my bed from choice, and just before I put out the light as I lie, stands up against the bed for the last pat and 'good-night.' Bunny has observed all this, and quietly creeps into the room, which he refuses to leave. Then likewise always asks for his 'good night,' and sleeps somewhere near his great 'ideal.'

CATS AND CHICKENS.

Another instance, published in 'Loch Creran' by my friend Mr. Anderson Smith. I punished my cat for killing a chicken. The next day he is seen to carry a live chicken in his mouth, and lay it down to the hen he had previously robbed. He and the chicken afterwards were frequently observed leaving the orchard together and travelling through the courtyard and back passages, find their way to the kitchen fireplace, where they would sleep in good fellowship. This chicken, I discovered, had been stolen nearly two miles away. It is important to remark that the cat, though a cruel bird-killer, never touched another chicken. Was the idea of compensation in the cat's mind? If not that, all the circumstances are singularly coincident. And why did the chicken prefer the cat's companionship to that of its fellows?"

A PIG AND A PULLET.

Mr. F. C. Maxwell, of Clapham, also mentions two cases which have come under his notice this last summer at his farm in Berkshire. In one case the friendship existed between a pullet and a pig. The pullet never left the farm-yard to join in the rambles of the other fowls, but kept near the pig all day, occasionally roosting on its friend's back when taking its afternoon nap. The other case was more remarkable. A hen, with strong motherly instincts, but no family of her own, acted for several weeks as foster-mother to eight spaniel puppies. The real mother, a very quiet creature, soon acquiesce! in the arrangement. The hen covered the puppies with her wings just as though they had been chickens, and remained with them day and night. When they began to walk she was still their constant attendant; when they learned to lap and eat a little she would 'call' them and break up their food. As they grew older, the poor foster-mother had her patience sorely tried. They barked and capered around her, leading her altogether a sad life. After the puppies deserted her, she was often seen sitting close to their mother, the pair apparently quite understanding each other. He adds that his children were naturally delighted to watch these strange sights, and the hen, though not at other times very tame, maintained perfect equanimity while they played with the puppies around her."

LAURENCE STERNE'S GRAVE.

THE *Builder,* commenting on a remark in the *Times* to the effect that the present generation are satisfied to forget the spot in which Sterne was buried, says:—

Sterne, who died in Old Bond Street, where, we take it, is now Agnew and Co.'s, was buried in the St. George's, Hanover-square, parish ground, Bayswater-road, which was planned in 1764, near to the then Tolmin's Farm. On the 6th of August last we saw the later grave-stone amongst the grass knee deep. About 6 ft. high, the headstone stands beneath a large plane-tree just 5 ft. distant from the western wall, and close by No. "7" tablet on the wall, about midway towards the north. The stone is inscribed as under:—

Alas! poor Yorick!

Near to this Place
Lyes the Body of
The Reverend Laurence Sterne, *A. M.*
Dyed September 13th, 1768,*
Aged 53 years.
Ah! Molliter Ossa quiescant!

Then the following twelve silly panegyrical lines:—

This Monumental Stone was erected to the memory of the deceased by two brother Masons, for although He did not live to be a Member of their Society. Yet, all his incomparable Performances evidently prove him to have acted by Rule and Square: they rejoice in this opportunity of perpetuating his high and irreproachable Character to after ages.

* Month and day [illegible].

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rate Rs. a. p.	
DAILY PRICES—BEEF.—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0	
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6	
Shins, large, each	0 4 0	
Do. small, each	0 3 6	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0	
Do. salt, each	0 7 6	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0	
Liver, each	0 3 6	
Heart, each	0 1 3	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 0	
Oxtail, each	0 2 6	
Sirloin per lb	0 3 6	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0	
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0	
MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small	0 2 6	0 2 3
Head, each	0 1 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 3 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0
SUGAR—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 0	
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0	
Sago, per seer	0 1 6	
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)		
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 6 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0	
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0	
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0	
PICKLES, COUNTRY—		
Mango, per seer	0 1 0	
Lime, per seer	0 1 0	
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9	
Papads large, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3	
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 11	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 11	
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 6	
VEGETABLES—		
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3 0 0	
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 0	
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0	
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 8	
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 9	
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6	
Cellery, large, each	0 1 6	
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 3	
French beans, per seer	0 1 3	
Pumpkins, large, each	0 5 0	
Do. small, each	0 1 3	
Cucumber, per dozen	0 3 0	
Cocoanuts whole, per 100	4 4 0	
Do. shelled, per maund	3 0 0	
Beetroot, per maund	4 8 0	
Do. leaf, per 100	2 0 0	
FRUITS—		
Pine apple large, each	0 14 0	
Do. small, each	0 6 0	
Custard apples, per each	1 8 0	
Pomeloes large, each	0 8 0	
Do. small	0 4 0	
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 5 0	
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 3 6	
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0	
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0	
Moosoombees, Poona, per dozen	1 8 0	
BREAD—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6	
Do. brown, each	0 3 0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0	
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 6	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 6 0	
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 3 6	
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 3 3	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8	
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6	

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—WANTED for the Girl's School, a MATRON, Competent to instruct the younger children, on Rs. 50 monthly, with free quarters. Also an Assistant-Teacher for the 3rd and 4th Standards.—Apply (by letter), with copies of testimonials, to the Secretary.

RECLAMATION.—Foundry Slag, &c., for filling in low ground can be obtained at the works of RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Byculla.

PERSONS REQUIRING anything in Crockery, Cutlery, Plated ware, Stationery, Toys, Dolls, Fancy and useful presents would do well on inquiring at SHROFF BROTHERS' Cheapest House.

ON VIEW at "The Chalet," Malabar Hill, I. O'Callaghan's valuable household furniture, Office Brougham, horse, &c., to be sold, on Monday 29th October.

DR. M. M. BOSE, M. D., L. R. C. P., Edin, &c., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, 9½, Frere Road. (Close to the European General Hospital.)

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

A MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN wishes an Engagement in a Mercantile Firm, has a fair knowledge of Piece-Goods, and Bazaar Work, good references. Address "G. E. D." care of this paper.

DOCTOR PAOLO MERLO has removed from No. 43, Hornby Row, to No. 17, Tamarind Lane, close to the Cathedral.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storied Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL is open to Visitors, the most comfortable hotel, it is open to sea-breeze and beautiful view, terms moderate.

NOTICE.—PHIPSON & Co., have now received Fresh Shipments of GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE and ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old W[illegible] may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, M[illegible] Co., Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

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KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, Price Rs. 3-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE A[illegible] MACKAY, under the nom de plume of "A POLITICAL ORPHAN." Cloth bound, Rs. 2; postage, 4 annas.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate.—KANNY & Co., General Agents, 52, Meadows Street.

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INDIAN COMPANIES ACTS, 1882 and 1887. New Edition, nearly ready, with Notes and New Rules and Latest Cases. By L. P. Russell, Bombay. To be ordered at Education Society's Press, Byculla, and all Booksellers in Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

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Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents a Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
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,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
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The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

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Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
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SALES BY AUCTION
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, (In Liquidation).
MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th November, 1888, at 3 p.m., the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, saw mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.
The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lakhs). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder, possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.
Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani.
Catalogues are published.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, October 27, 1888.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I steamer Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain A. Liddiard, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Austro Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Pandora 1,781 tons, Captain G Costanzo, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Yesso, 1,381 tons, Captain T Trotter, arrived in port yesterday from London with a general cargo and gun powder and six passengers on deck. She is consigned to Messrs F. Muir and Co.

THE Haji Cassum steamer Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain W Fairweather, from Jedda, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with about one thousand, pilgrims, males, females, and children on board.

THE British steamer Marana 1,682 tons Captain F O Higginson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Liverpool, laden with 2,547 tons coals. She is consigned to Messrs. Ratanji, Framji and Co.

THE British India steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain J. Aver, sailed yesterday for Karachi and London with a general cargo and the following passengers for Karachi:—Mr. G. Lund and Mrs. Doe and child, as cabin and 10 deck.

THE British India steamer Arabia, from Busreh and Karachi, arrived in Bombay yesterday in command of Captain G Simpson. She had the following cabin passengers in addition to 160 deck:—Mrs Higgs, Miss Mulromy, Messrs Ward, K Mirza and friend, Pennock, Collett, Daugerty and Houghland.

THE B I S N steamer Malda, Captain J Nash, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and the following cabin, and 10 deck, passengers:—Messrs McLallan, E Palmer, and C H Morgan for Mangalore; Mrs M C Turner and infant and Revd C A Noronho, for Tuticorin; Mrs. Thornton, one lady and four children, for Cochin; and S Jesudason, for Cannanore.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Thames, 2,137 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, cleared yesterday for Columbo and Shanghai with the fortnightly Australian and China mails and the following passengers:—Revd. J. Smith, and Privates H. Hall and Munday and Mrs. Menday, for Sydney; Messrs. T. Baigent, J. G. S. Fawns, and W. Bradley, for Melbourne; Messrs. H M. Cook, G Jenkins, L. Williams and A H Sadick and Miss McCarthy, for Shanghai and; Mr H Rogers, for Colombo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Apollo ...	2066	J. Douglas ...	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Ma[illegible] ...	1716	Rule ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Ruysdael ...	[illegible]	Griffiths ...	H J	C. Edalji.
,, Henzada ...	1341	J. Avern ...	L	B. I. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Amana ...	2048	G. Kilgour ...	3	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kashgar ...	1555	Speck ...	4	P. & O. Co.
,, Venetia ...	1726	F. Cole ...	5	....
,, Bisagno ...	1190	Tognasso ...	7	F. Bozzoni.
,, Mecca ...	936	L. Anderson ...	10	

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
26	Yesso (s) ...	Trotter ...	London, Sept. 20.
	Bangalore (s) ...	Fairweather	Jedda, Oct. 12.
	Marana (s) ...	Higginson ...	Liverpool, Sept. 23.
	Arabia (s) ...	Simpson ...	Busreh.
	Busheer (s) ...	Simpson ...	Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Thames (s) ...	Seaton ...	China.
	Pandora (s) ...	Costanzo ...	Karachi.
	Aston Hall (s) ...	Hill ...	Liverpool.
	Henzada (s) ...	Avern ...	Karachi & London.
	Siam (s) ...	Weighell ...	Aden.
	Maid (s) ...	Nash ...	Calcutta and Coast Ports.
	Nowshera (s) ...	Liddiard ...	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
steamer Mt Lebanon, for Dunkirk.
,, Bangalore for the Persian Gulf.
,, Busheer, for Marmagoa.
,, Canara, for Calcutta and Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Arara s ...	Mackinlay	Bombay, Oct. 14.
	Pongoal s ...	Lewis ...	Natal, Sept. 25.
	Kapurthala s ...	Turner ...	Rangoon, Oct. 15.
	City of London s	Black ...	Liverpool, Sept. 19.

DEPARTURES, and Also

October 22.—Steamers [illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Amana s—2,100 cwts crushed bones, E Pirdina; 12 bales wool and 71 bales goats' hair, J Pardhan; 1,999 cwts linseed, K Lukmidass; 5,008 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,600 cwts bone meal, A Canji; 73 bales cotton, Robertson Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s—100 cwts gum, F Hurst; 2,250 cwts bone meal, C Mamed.

Siam s—3 cwts ivory, K J Durvesh; 5 cwts ivory, K Joosub.

FOR HULL.

Kt Errant s—2,200 cwts bone meal, E Peerdina.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mt Lebanon s—6,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Worsley Hall s—23 bales hemp and 42 cwts spices, S Dosgne and Co; 80 cwts gum, F Hurst; 5 cases Indian art work, Meiffre, Nevett and C o.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, C Chotalal.
Kashgar s—110 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Bisagno s—76 cwts shark fins and fishmaws and 7 cases peacock feathers, H Datoo; 10 bales twist, E Sorabji; 25 bales twist, N Vulabdass; 75 bales twist, C Chotalal.
Kashgar s—5 bales twist, C Bomanji; 32 bales twist, Patta and Co; 40 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—36 bales piece goods, C Chotalal; 4 chests opium, D Ramcoover; 3 chests opium, T Ghansimdas; 3 chests opium, T Sitaram; 11 chests opium, K Hurmookrai.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25.

Even, Captain, Marine Battalion, on duty, from Poona.
Anderson, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, from Dalhousie.
Jones, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, from leave, from Kim.

OCTOBER 26.

Cardew, Surgeon, Bengal, on leave, from Meerut.
Oliver, Captain, and Adjt, Coorg and Mysore V R C, on leave, from Mercara.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25.

Saunders, 2nd Lt, R A, on duty, to Campbellpore.

OCTOBER 26.

Renny, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Fategarh.
Roberts, Gray, Marshall, Mould, Moir, Whitechurch, and Gee, Surgeons, Bengal, on duty, to Allahbad.
Oliver, Captain, Adjt, Coorg, V R Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Hunter, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major R. S. Brown, Offg Comdt.
B. V. R. Corps.
Bombay, October 27, 1888.

1. The Battalion will parade for Company drill under the Officiating Commandant this evening. Fall in in front of the Fort Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Tram fares to and from Parade will be paid on application to Company. N-C Officer appointed for that purpose.

2. No. 2,196 Vol. P. Howard, "A." Co., is granted six months' leave of absence from this date on urgent private affairs.

3. Members and especially Recruits are reminded that Saturday, the 3rd, and Monday, the 5th proximo, are Bank holidays, and that the Ranges at Coorla will be open on the mornings of both these days for class-firing; ammunition for such is supplied free of charge on the Range. Trains from Victoria Terminus start at 5-30 a. m., 6-5 a. m., 6-45 a. m., Bo. time. Those proceeding by the first train obtain a free pass. As the Ranges are not likely to be much engaged on these days any member could complete his class-firing in a couple of hours.

Time Table for Practice and Competition for the Bayley, Shield and Wyer Cup.

1888.	Bayley Shield.—150, 300, and 500 yards. Seven shots each distance. 150 yards, 4 shots kneeling and 3 standing 300 yds. 4 shots kneeling and 3 sitting. 500 yards, 4 shots prone and 3 kneeling.	Wyer Cup.—700 and 800 yards. Ten shots at each distance. Position any.
November.		
Monday, 19th ...	E. Co., Practice ...	A. Co., Practice
Tuesday, 20th ...	D. ,, ,,	C. ,, ,,
Wednesday, 21st	B. ,, ,,	L. H. Co. ,,
Thursday, 22nd	F. ,, ,,	A. Co., Competition
Friday, 23rd ...	E. ,, Competition	C. ,, ,,
Saturday, 24th ...	D. ,, ,,	L. H. Co. ,,
Monday 26th ...	B. ,, ,,	E. Co., Practice
Tuesday, 27th ...	B. ,, ,,	D. ,, ,,
Wednesday, 28th	O. ,, Practice ...	B. ,, ,,
Thursday, 29th ...	C. ,, ,,	F. ,, ,,
Friday, 30th ...	L. H. Co., ,,	E. ,, Competition.
December.		
Saturday, 1st	A. Co., Competition	D. ,, ,,
Monday, 3rd ...	B. ,, ,,	B. ,, ,,
Tuesday, 4th ...	L. H. Co. ,,	F. ,, ,,

By Order,
H. S. R. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

SILVER, according to Reuter, was still worth 43¾ per oz. in London yesterday; but private telegrams call the metal ½d. lower, at 43½d. Rupee Securities receded ⅛ per cent. in each denomination, at £67¾ and £71¾, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 106½. Consols were unchanged at 97⅞. French Rentes remained at 82½ in Paris. The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday show that the Reserve had increased by two per cent. and stood at 38 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 5 per cent., and in the open discount market there was no further change. The weekly Specie shipments to India consisted of £10,000 in Silver to this port, and a like amount in the same metal to Calcutta.

The General Produce Markets were without much movement yesterday. Arrival prices of Linseed and Rapeseed remained unaltered; but Poppyseed was 6d. per quarter higher by both routes. Wheat remained dull, but the only change in rates was an advance of 1d. in the spot price of No. 2 Soft White in Liverpool.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats firm; the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 700. Surats. Mid-American remained at the reduced rate of 5⅛, and other spot prices were unchanged all round. The day's imports were 17,000 bales. American arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions. Manchester was quiet but steady.

The New York Market was unchanged at 9 13-16 cents. for Spot Cotton, and 9·80 cents for January Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, at 41,000 bales, were about on a level with those of the two preceding years on the corresponding day, and the total arrivals from the 1st ultimo new give the following comparison:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts...	41,000	42,000	40,000
five days' do ...	225,000	239,000	214,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	1,236,000	1,691,000	1,296,000

There is little in the advices to hand from Liverpool and America to give an impetus to business in Cotton here at present, and in sympathy with the tamer condition of the governing markets, ours continues quiet, very little business having been reported to-day either in contracts for the new crop, or in the refuse of the old. We hear of a little having been done between dealers in "Good" Broach for March at Rs. 238; but otherwise rates may be called the same as yesterday, with sellers thereat. A few hundred bales of Barsee and Nuggar, at Rs. 208-12, is all that has transpired in old stuff. Latest telegraphic advices from the districts report picking general over the greater part of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles and Cotton beginning to arrive or expected shortly, the weather continuing bright with no sign of rain. At Broach the weather has been unusually hot, and the beneficial dewy mornings had given place to an east wind. In the Dhollera circle no change for the better had taken place.

WHEAT continues steady in tone, and without any alteration in prices, but with little enquiry from exporters, and only a moderate business reported.

SEEDS have been dealt in to only a small extent, but in this market also prices are maintained at their previous level for both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* of all descriptions.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton ...	290 bales
Wheat ...	28,077 cwt.
Linseed ...	8,985 ,,
Rapeseed ...	4,456 ,,
Gingelly ...	2,643 ,,
Poppyseed ...	863 ,,
Ground nuts ...	1,373 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The City of Canterbury (s), for early November loading has engaged some more Wheat for Liverpool at 27s. 6d. per ton; and further relets in the November Rubattino steamer have been done at Rs. 16½ for Wheat, Rs. 17½ for Linseed, and Rs. 18¾ for Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened a shade easier in view of the lower quotation for Silver received through private channels, but without actual change in rates, and a fair amount of business was reported in 3 months sight Credits at 1s. 4 23-32d. for the mail, and 1s. 4 11-16d. for November-December delivery. For Bank remittance we have heard of little or no demand, and quoted rates for that Paper have been uncertain. Calcutta comes weak, 1s. 4 29-32d. having been done there for 6 months' sight Bills, and we close here with a similar feeling at:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4½d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 23-32d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·76½ to ¼	,,

GOVERN[illegible] 99 1-16 for cash [illegible] steady to-day at buyers for the latter at the quotation, but with sellers, for the November account, at which rate the market closed, 4½ per cents. being quoted at 103¾ nominal.

SHARES.—The panic in Mill shares which we have lately had occasion to notice has subsided to some extent, and after a heavy fall in this scrip a slight reaction has taken place. Compared with our last quotations, however, we have still to report a decline of Rs. 40 in Mahalukshmi at Rs. 560, and Connaught at Rs. 600; of Rs. 25 in Khandeish, at Rs. 625, and Khatao Muccoonji, at Rs. 750; of Rs. 10 in Colaba Land and Mill, at Rs. 750, and Luckmidas Khimjee, at Rs. 890; and of Rs 5 each in Alliance, at Rs. 570; Manockjee Petit, at Rs. 1,165, New Great Eastern, at Rs. 725, and Sholapore, at Rs. 1,270. Queen, on the other hand, have recovered Rs. 20, at Rs. 920; Ripon, Rs. 10, at Rs. 1,040; and Oriental Rs. 5, at Rs. 435. Mercantile Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 65; and New Berars, Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 505. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 885.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	13 pct	885
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do	990
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	14 do	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank ...	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...	61,111	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India ...	37,320	£25 / 250		5 pct	135

PRESS COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton ...	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,190
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ...	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 10	810
Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary ...	820	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld ...	0	20	200	Rs. 1	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	135	Rs. 2)	130
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 6	600
East India Press Co. ...	0	,00	1,000	Rs. 13	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	400	25	...		265
Fort Press Co. ...	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 1 0	1,300xd
French Press Co. ...	900	500	500	Rs. 8	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. ...	450	60	50	Rs "	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. ...	240	450	all	Rs.	350
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 2	187½xd
Mercantile Press ...	1,500	125	125	Rs.	65
[illegible] Co. ...	8,125	400	400	Rs. 2	370
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 35	539 / 505
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	12	Rs. 1	80
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	10	Rs.	277½
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) ...	500	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	320 / 410
Sind Press Co. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. ...	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	4 0 / 1,225
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	500	500	2	550
Volkart Press Co. ...	605	1,000	1,000	P	550

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,.60
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. ...	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. ...	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p ct	222 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	31		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld ...		500	100	6 p.c.	101
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills ...	60	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	81xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,325
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	325
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	—	—	—	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	190
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. ...	3,000	00	100	Rs. 1	40
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Geyer & Co., Ld. ...	500	1..	50	...	4
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association ...	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		
KarracheeLighterage Co., Ld. ...	520	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	317½
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	81
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101x
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	90
Oriental Loan Association ...	5,000	20	20	8 p. -	17
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Re. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co. ...	8,000	00	1,000	R 9	347½
Royal Flour Mills ...	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld. ...	11 000	100	1 0	9 p.c.	95xd
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld. ...	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,800	100	100	Rs. 10	155xd
Western India Flour Mills ...	500	125	125	nil	
M. Mody & Co ...	1,000			p	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

RAINIER—October 16, at Rangoon, the wife of P. Rainier of a son.
MAC-INNES—October 21, at Jeypur, the wife of the Rev John MacInnes, MA, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SCHNARRE—PEAKE—At Holy Trinity Church, Murree, on the 22nd instant, by the Revd C A Gilmore, Alfred William Knight Schnarre, of the Murree Brewery, to Harriett Matilda, the third daughter of W R Peake, Head Master, L M Asylum, Murree.
WOOD—BERRILL—At the Immaculate Conception Church, Anorkalli, Lahore, on the 12th instant, by the very Revd Father Mark, O C Lawrence, Henry Wood to Annie Eliza, elder daughter of A H Berrill.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

ON the 13th instant, the Government gave to the public the new regulations—then three days old—for the open competition for candidates of the Civil Service of India to be held in London next June. The first thing to be noted by the careful reader is a *Nota Bene*, briefly stating that "the regulations are liable to be altered in future years." This may be taken as a discreet way of saying that the examination of candidates for the Civil Service in 1889 will be held irrespective of the recommendations of the report of the Public Service Commission of 1886-87. Still one of the recommendations of the Commission may be borne in mind. The number of persons who will be selected—if they be duly qualified—is not specified. The numbers it is stated will be announced hereafter. This may be taken to imply that the recommendation of the Commission that the number of scheduled appointments for the Civil Service shall be reduced by one hundred and eight, so as to provide for the more extensive employment of natives in India in offices hitherto reserved for that service, has not been lost sight of. The proposal is to exclude from the list of reserved appointments the under-secretaryships to the several Governments in India; one-third of the Civil and Sessions Judges; one-third of the Joint and Assistant Judges in the Bombay Presidency; one-tenth of the Magistrates; the same proportion of Collectors; one-sixth of the Deputy and Assistant Collectors, and others besides. This sweeping reduction if carried out at once would reduce considerably the number of those to be recruited at the next and all subsequent annual competitive examinations in London. But the Commission qualified the proposal by stating that though the appointments in question should be no longer reserved for Civil Servants. it is not to be understood that the members of the "Imperial" Service should be appointed to reserved positions only, and to no others. Such an arrangement could not be carried out at once. The intention is to open up to members of the re-organized Uncovenanted Service, which will be designated the "Provincial," one hundred and eight posts which are now reserved; in course of time as occasion arises the Government will gradually fill those posts with qualified persons recruited in India. The average number of candidates taken into the service by competition in London has hitherto been forty. It may be presumed that henceforth the number will be diminished with special reference to the recommendation that eventually one hundred and eight appointments now reserved for the Civil Service shall be filled by others. It is true the Statutory Civilians selected in India under Lord Lytton's scheme numbered one-fifth of the total number of civilians appointed by the Secretary of State in London. As the appointment of Statutory Civilians will cease when the proposals of the Commission are carried out, the number of appointments removed from the reserved list need not alarm the candidates in London so much as at first sight the great reduction of prizes might be calculated to do. In the course of time, however, the number of [illegible] competition [illegible] considerably reduced.

All natural born-subjects of her Majesty are eligible as candidates. The Commission alludes to the question of the admissibility of candidates from the Native States, but are content to say that no doubt the claims to admission will be more fully urged later on, when the Government will deal with them. The age of the candidate must be above seventeen years, and under nineteen years, on the 1st January, 1889. A Native of India, who has no baptismal certificate, must be certified by the Government of India or by that of the Presidency or the province in which he has resided. The candidate must be sound in wind and limb, having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the service of Government. He must be of good moral character. Having satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners on these points the next thing to be done is to pay £5 for a special stamp. If the Commissioners so please, they may, before granting a certificate of qualification, institute further inquiries, and if they be deemed unsatisfactory in regard to the particulars [illegible] the candidate even if he have become a probationer, will be disqualified for admission to the Civil Service. The Examination will be that prescribed in the new system established in 1878. By English composition three hundred marks may be obtained, instead of the five hundred under the old system, and so of English History and English literature, in which the candidate is allowed a considerable latitude in the selection of periods and books. Greek is good for six hundred marks, and Latin for eight hundred. French and German may give five hundred each; Italian only four hundred. Pure and mixed mathematics afford the best prospect, giving one thousand. Natural science is explained to mean the elements of any of the two following sciences; chemistry gives five hundred, electricity and magnetism three hundred, while heat and light and mechanical philosophy with a little astronomy give three hundred each pair. Logic and political economy may yield three hundred each, while Sanscrit and Arabic, which are a concession to Indian candidates, are respectively good for five hundred. None of these subjects are obligatory; the candidate can choose any or all of them according to his ambition or discretion. The marking for Sanscrit and Arabic will be given for a high degree of efficiency such as may be expected from a native of good education. Any subject other than English composition and mathematics is liable to a deduction in the number accorded to a candidate who turns out to be after all a mere smatterer. A good deal of the examination is carried on *viva voce*, which is deemed the readiest means of discriminating between the man who has crammed and one who has mastered his subject. All deductions made, the aggregate number of marks remaining are put together in order of merit, and the highest on the list become the selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. If a selected candidate should be disqualified the vacancy may be filled up by the next on the list, or not, at the discretion of the Secretary of State. A selected candidate who is so foolish as to decline any appointment offered him is disqualified for any subsequent competition.

The selected men are put on probation for two years, during which they have the pleasure of being examined periodically in Law, in Sanscrit, Arabic or Persian, and the Vernaculars, in Indian History and Geography, and in Political Economy. The final examination at the end of the two years decides whether the selected candidate gets into the service or not. He may if he please add to the subjects just mentioned, Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Geology, or Zoology, for either of which he may obtain three hundred and fifty marks. While giving his mind to these trifles, the candidate will be tested as to his ability to perform journeys on horseback. If he be spilled too often, he will be spun, incompetence in horsemanship being fatal. What is more, if he neglect his studies, or be physically incapacitated from pursuing the prescribed training, he will be removed from the list of the selected. If all goes well, the candidate who shall have satisfied the Commissioners as to his "nationality, age, health, character, and ability to ride," shall be certified that he is entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India. He will then be allowed to choose according to the order in which he stands on the list in the Presidency, and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency, which he would prefer. An allowance of £300 is given to candidates who pass their period of probation at one of the Universities or Colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen. This list gives Scotland decidedly the best of it, but University College, and King's College in London, redress the balance so far as England is concerned. Whatever University be chosen cannot be lightly abandoned for another; the Secretary of State, will only assent to "migration" on good cause shown.

THE Bombay Port Trustees have finally sanctioned the plans and estimates for a graving dock, and, in accordance with the Port Trust Act, have sent them to Government for approval. The dock is estimated to cost Rs. 11,14,850, about eight and a quarter lakhs of which it is proposed to raise by the issue of five per cent. debentures, with ten years to run. The remainder will be provided for out of the surplus of Rs. 3,23,000 from last year's revenue—a profitable turning to account of the prosperity which continues to attend upon the administration of the Trust. The dock appears to be designed exclusively for the mercantile marine. It will be large enough to take a vessel 530 feet long, and its width and depth of sill are such that any vessel not too large to enter Prince's Dock will be able to go into it. There is only one consideration, but that is a very important one, that will qualify the satisfaction with which this announcement will be received, and that is that it seems to indicate that no effort will be made to meet the graving requirements of the navy and the mercantile marine in a single dock. The naval estimates, which we believe await discussion by Parliament next month, make provision for a dry dock in Bombay. The vote, whatever its amount may be, will be only a contribution towards the cost of the dock; the balance, which is sure to be the larger part of the whole, will have to be provided for out of the revenues of India. The experience of Hog Island Lift has not been encouraging in regard to the economical working of Government enterprizes of this kind, and the public will be inclined to doubt if a graving dock, constructed under the auspices of the Admiralty and the Government of India, will be built with sufficient regard to economy. It is known that the India Office and the Admiralty have had under consideration a large scheme prepared by Sir John Coode three years ago for a dock, the first cost of which would be £300,000, while it would entail a considerable yearly expenditure upon dredging in order to keep an open way to it. It has been recognized by people quite competent to judge of the matter that such a scheme would be far in excess of the requirements of the East Indies squadron, and it is to be hoped that the zeal of the Admiralty for the strengthening of our naval position in the East—stimulated as it has been by repeated inquiries in Parliament—will not lead to superfluous expenditure out of Indian revenues. There is more than one member of Parliament who thinks it his mission to preach economy in Indian finances. Let them remember that the vote in the naval estimates of which an intimation reached us some weeks since will practically be a draft on the revenues of India as well as on those of England, and that the vote will give an opportunity for raising the question whether two graving docks are necessary in Bombay. The subject is not one on which we are disposed to be dogmatic, but it is certainly one on which more light should be thrown than has been thrown thus far. A graving dock for the navy would be fully [illegible] at intervals. If it is constructed of [illegible] such a scale [illegible] greatest draught and length [illegible] vessels of the [illegible] of it would ordinarily be vacant, greater part [illegible] and the expenditure upon it would be lying unproductive. [illegible] The question is whether the mercantile marine might not here find all the accommodation it required. The Port Trust, who naturally look at the matter from a special point of view, apparently think not, and we do not quarrel with their judgment. But it is open to discussion whether the money that could be saved by having a joint dock would not more than compensate for the occasional inconvenience that would arise from placing the dock under the concurrent control of the naval authorities and the Port Trust. The question has gone in to Government, and it is to be hoped that before final sanction is given to any scheme the financial advantages of a joint scheme will be taken into careful consideration.

THE accounts of scarcity which have come from Southern India, are, in part at all events, premature, and in regard to some of the districts reported upon there is reason to hope that they are much more unfavourable than the actual situation warrants. In Coimbatore, one of the districts in which the want of rain is said to be felt, there has been, we hear, heavy rainfall during the past few days, and as to some of the other districts, it seems too soon to speak of their crop prospects until the north-east monsoon, the rainfall upon which they depend, has set in. The "reports of partial famine" on the West Coast, of which one of the Madras papers speaks, are surely to be received with caution. The West Coast, as far as Goa, has had an abundant rainfall, while further north, between there and Bombay, it has not been short enough to give ground for fears of famine on the coast. Large quantities of grain, we are told, are being forwarded by rail to Calicut; so large, indeed, that the Madras Railway Company find it difficult to meet the great demand for trucks. In the Nizam's Dominions the prospects are discouraging, but the Hyderabad paper says that it is fully established that nowhere is the scarcity general. An occasion, however, is likely to present itself for putting into operation on a large scale the scheme of irrigation works which, if carried out on sound principles, will prove to be one of the most useful features of Sir Asman Jah's administration. The situation is not without anxiety, for the finances of Hyderabad, though in the main on a sound footing, are in a transition state, and a serious loss of land revenue this year would cause inconvenience to the Nizam's Government. It is fortunate for the State that Mr. Mehdi Ali, who did it such invaluable service during the famine of 1877, is already in Indian waters, and that if a time of scarcity is at hand, his Highness and his subjects will be able to profit by the experience of that skilled financier and revenue administrator.

ENGLISHMEN would naturally like to see the letter by which Sir Lionel Sackville West the British Minister at Washington, is alleged to have intervened in the Presidential contest before holding him guilty of so serious an indiscretion as that imputed to him. The letter seems to have been meant or used for the guidance of electors of British origin who have become naturalized American subjects. These a recent inquiry proved to be much more formidable in numbers than they had ever been suspected to be, and some efforts have been made in the larger cities of the Union to organize them for political purposes, especially to counterbalance so far as they could the large Irish element which counts so much in American politics. The Irish vote is on the side of the Republicans in this contest, and this will explain why the preferences of the British Minister have been expressed in favour of President Cleveland. Sir Lionel West's letter will seem to be a curious recompense for President Cleveland's retaliatory policy towards Canada, but even so it may tell rather more in favour of the Republicans than the party whom he appears to have [illegible] desirous of serving, so greatly would [illegible] American voter resent foreign advice—[illegible] particularly foreign official advice—as to [illegible] manner in which he should exercise [illegible] political rights. However, in the absence [illegible] offending letter, it is impossible to say [illegible] Sir Lionel West, or Secretary Ba[illegible] severely censuring his intervention, [illegible] more seriously infringed the co[illegible] nations.

MR. INVERARITY, whose experience of [illegible] courts of justice is as large as that of any lawyer in India, may be fairly expected to score [illegible] difficulties. And yet, says the *Phœnix*, he was fairly wrecked on the Scylla of the Sudder Court of Kurrachi. On the first day that Mr. Inverarity appeared in the Khoja case before the Sudder Court he was altogether at a loss how to address the Judge, and tried "Your Honour," "Your Worship," and "Your Lordship" by turns, and it was only on the second day that he settled down to "Your Lordship." The fault does not lie with Mr. Inverarity so much as with the Sudder Court, because out of Sind people have only a very confused idea of the actual position and functions of the Court. All the same, however, the Judge could not have disliked being 'My Lorded' by an eminent counsel.

VISITORS to Bijapore will be interested in learning from a note which the Rev F. R. H. Bartlett, Chaplain of Dharwar, sends to the *Bombay Diocesan Record* that the beautiful little church which has been fitted up in the Gagan Mehel Gateway will shortly be consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay. The Gateway, Mr Bartlett remarks, is an interesting building connected with the ancient Audience Hall of the Bijapore kings. This palace is said to have been built about 1568 by Ali Adil Shah I., and for many years was the royal residence. The gateway opens on the main road of the Ark Killah, opposite the Anand Mehal or Joy Palace. It was cleared out in 1884, and has since been furnished with an Altar and other church ornaments. It is square, with a front and depth of three arches, in all parts elaborately ornamented in plaster work. Some of the designs are exquisite, and show to perfection the inventive genius of the workmen of that day. It has already been used for Divine service, and for two baptisms and a burial

MR. GANESH NARAYEN SATHE, a shopkeeper in Poona, on Wednesday, laid an information before Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate of Poona, charging the mamlatdars, Balkrishna Govind Sintekar, Balwantrao Narayan Dabir, Yadowrao Krishna Sathey, Mahadeo Keshew Koomtekar, Javadkur, and Satbhai, with offences under sections 161, 162, 163, 107, 108, and 109, of the Indian Penal Code, in connection with the transactions they alleged they were concerned in with Hanmantrao. The information was rejected.

A CALCUTTA paper writes:—"With all its boasted progressiveness, it must be confessed that Calcutta is decidedly behind hand in coming to a decision as to the form which the local Jubilee memorial is to take. While a Technical Institute has already been opened at Bombay, and a similar institution is about to be established at Madras, where the public subscriptions, it is thought, will amount to a full lakh of rupees, the Calcutta Jubilee Committee is seemingly idle, [illegible] showing no outward signs of activity. It is surely time the Committee took the public into its confidence, and informed them what it intends doing with the funds so liberally placed at its disposal. It is to be hoped that any memorial that may be decided upon will be worthy of the metropolis of the Indian Empire."

THE writer of the libel for which the *Hyderabad Record* suffered seven days' imprisonment and paid a fine of Rs. 500 was prosecuted on Thursday by Mr. Leach before the Cantonment Magistrate. The accused is one James Holt *alias* Stephens Howard, *alias* Clive Durant. Mr. Forbes, who appeared for Mr. Leach, tendered formal evidence of the libel. The accused refused to cross-examine, saying that he took exception to the proceedings as illegal. The Magistrate postponed his order till Wednesday next.

THE following notifications appear in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—Mr. St. John Leeds' services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. H. E. Ransom is transferred to Patna in his place. Mr. W. F. Meres is promoted to the first grade of District Judges, and will continue to be employed on deputation in Burma. Mr. O. W. Bolton is appointed to act as Magistrate of Mozufferpore. Mr. F. S. Hamilton, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate of that district, while Mr. H. J. McIntosh is to have charge of the Hajeepore sub-division. Mr. R. H. Renny, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Lohardugga, and is appointed to have charge of the [illegible] sub-division. Mr. G. W. Place [illegible] The services of Gya, is transferred to Patna, are placed temporarily of Mr. H. G. W[illegible] disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. The Revd. H. O. Moore is to act as Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. Mr. W. D. Blyth Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, has been granted an extension of furlough for one month.

DURING the Pujas the rush to Darjiling was something altogether exceptional. The strain upon the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with its heavy regular traffic, was specially severe, and it is gratifying to learn that the management was fully equal to the occasion, and that the arrangements were uniformly excellent. From the 5th to the 11th instant no fewer than 25,784 up-passengers, with 3,875 maunds of luggage, were despatched from Sialdah.

THE Calcutta Turf Club seems determined to act up to the letter of its new rules [illegible] objections where matters of fact only are [illegible] ed. It has been sensibly laid down that [illegible] cases the local Stewards of a race-meeting [illegible] persons best able to give a decision, and [illegible] sequently the Calcutta Turf Club will [illegible] fere if reference is made to them. A case [illegible] has just occurred: the Stewards of the [illegible] Races overruled an objection lodged against [illegible] show, but the case was carried [illegible] to Calcutta. [illegible] in India was that the decision of the local Stewards was final on all matters of fact.

A PORTSMOUTH correspondent writes:—A great deal of unpleasantness has taken place lately on board the Vernon, the torpedo school at Portsmouth, in consequence of one of the confidential text-books having been missed from the library. These books are lent to officers going through the course of instruction, and it is possible that one may have failed to return the book on the termination of the class. A draughtsman employed as a writer on board was, however, suspected of purloining the manual, and the Metropolitan Police prosecuted an unsuccessful search of his lodgings. The officers of the Vernon have now determined to take no further steps in the matter.

MR. GLADSTONE has been principally employed during the last two months in arranging his public and private correspondence, and after having destroyed several thousands of letters, he is now putting those which he has decided to keep in chronological order. Mr. Gladstone's political correspondence dates from his election for Newark in 1832. He is not only putting into chronological order letters of a political character, but also all papers on every subject he has thought worthy of consideration during his life. Lord Beaconsfield left his letters and papers in inextricable confusion, and Lord Rowton has never yet been able to make a methodical arrangement of them."

IT is about time, a writer in *Vanity Fair* observes, that the status of poker as a club game should be settled. Introduced in England about a dozen years ago by General Schenck and Mrs. Washington Hibbert, it at once became popular, and the first good club that permitted its playing in a card-room was the Orleans. It is still, however, doubtful whether it be a "round" game or one of skill—that is, from a club committee-man's point of view. From a player's it decidedly requires as much skill as whist. Only a few weeks back, at a large general meeting of the Royal Victoria Yatch Club at Ryde, the burning question discussed was "Poker or no poker." The game for small stakes had been played for some time, with the result that whist had almost entirely ceased. In the result the Pokerites were defeated by four votes only.

THE past yacht-racing season, says the *World*, has been chiefly remarkable for the success of the sixty rating *Yarana*, which has gained no fewer than thirty winning flags, a feat never before accomplished. Owing to the small value of the prizes given, only £1,520 has been won—a contrast to last summer, when the Irex, which then headed the list, carried off £1,700, representing twenty-five flags. Mr. Jameson this year has to be content with her Majesty's Cup won on the Clyde, and fifteen other prizes. The *Petronilla*, built in the spring from a design by Mr. A. Richardson, completes the trio in this the first class; but, with the exception of a brilliant exhibition of fast reaching at Falmouth, her performance compared with that of the *Yarana*, may be regarded as a failure, her prize-list only amounting to ten, most of [illegible] being seconds.

SOME exciteme[illegible] by a man going [illegible] girls behind th[illegible] murderer se[illegible] case he fri[illegible] has har[illegible] alon[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

A private letter from Sir Lionel Sackville West, the British Ambassador here, which has been construed as inviting British naturalized in the United States to vote for President Cleveland at the next Presidential election, has been published in the United States, and has been the subject of much comment in the Press, which vehemently resents Sir Lionel's interference. At an interview between a member of the Press and Mr. Bayard, Secretary for State, the latter said he considered it improper of any foreign Ambassador to express his views on the domestic politics of the country to which he was accredited.

THE SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.

The Sultan has finally sanctioned the Suez Canal Convention.

FRANCE AND ITALY IN TUNIS.

PARIS, Oct. 25.

M. Goblet has informed Count Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador here, that for the sake of conciliation the existing Italian schools in Tunis will be exempted from French inspection.

THE COLLIERY STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Several of the Yorkshire colliery owners have conceded the advanced rate of wages asked by the miners. Nevertheless upwards of twenty-thousand were still out of work yesterday.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and staff arrived at the Hazara camp yesterday, and after inspecting the troops rode on to Maidan. The Hassanzais say that they are collecting their fine. The Akazais brought in Rs. 290 and eighteen buffaloes of a total value of Rs. 1,100, but were told that unless the full fine was paid by to-day their country would be re-occupied.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent with the Hazara Field Force telegraphs as follows :—

Chermang, Oct. 25.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief left Oghi this morning for General McQueen's head-quarters here, where he arrived at 9 a.m. On the road he inspected the detachment at Dilbori. On the Jal Pass a very good riding road has been made all the way in. There are signs all around the route of villagers returning to work. On arrival here his Excellency inspected the whole force. All the men are looking fit for any work, and there is no sickness. After a short halt the party rode on to Maidan, where all General Channer's troops were inspected, special interest being taken in Mahomed Aslam Khan and his Khyberis, in praise of whom every one speaks most highly.

The Commander-in-Chief's party returns here at 4 p.m. to-morrow, and the whole force moves to Maidan with the exception of the wing of the 5th Gurkhas, 2 guns of the Hazara battery, and one troop of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, which will remain here to protect the line of communication. Eight hundred Kashmir troops cross to-morrow into Mundehar. We hope to be at Thakot in a few days. The telegraph line has been carried on to Maidan. To-day no news has come of the Pariari Saiad's jirga. The Hassanzais and Akazais are paying up their fines as fast as they can be collected. The tribes were widely scattered owing to our operations, and some little time is necessary for them to return to their homes.

A man of the Northumberland Fusiliers was bitten by a snake during yesterday's operations, and died in about twenty minutes. A bundle of waterproof sheet and clothing was found yesterday on one of the enemy killed and identified as belonging to a man of the Fusiliers who had been plundered in the attack on our convoy on the night of the 5th, plainly showing that the men of the Pariari Saiad village of Ghari were implicated in that attack. The number of the enemy killed yesterday was fifteen.

Kunhar, Oct. 25.—The Akazais have been busily employed collecting their fine, which will be paid in money and cattle, and will be in to-morrow; meanwhile the Hassanzais have been doing their best to dissuade them from tendering their submission, and have showed no inclination to come in. General Galbraith accordingly ordered Bachrai and Ghari, two of their most important villages in this district to be destroyed, and they are now in flames. In the latter village a large quantity of grain and fodder was found, but every thing of value has been long since removed. Captain Grant and Lieutenant Macdonald, R. E., are busily employed on the new road from here to Karun *via* Telli.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs as follows :—A responsible person, who is entirely in the confidence of Mr Parnell and company, having gone carefully through all the evidence bearing on the letters upon which the *Times* relies to support its case, assures me the evidence is irrefutable, that the letters are forged. Mr. Parnell will produce this evidence and also the forger himself.

LORD DUFFERIN'S DEPARTURE.

H. E. the Viceroy will probably leave Simla on November 12th, a day earlier than was expected.

THE DOWAGER MAHARANI OF INDORE.

The Senior Dowager Maharani of Indore died on Wednesday evening.

THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

It is intended to publish in full the reports upon the material condition of the people of India, but their bulky nature prevents immediate publication.

THE STUDY OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Universities of India are going to give a helping hand to archæology by giving prizes for the study of palæography, and making it an optional subject for higher degrees.

P. W. D. ACCOUNTS.

The committee, of which Mr. R. G. Macdonald is president, appointed to consider the reduction of account work in the offices of Executive Engineers, commences work at once; Government, desiring their report to be presented by March 1st, Lahore, Allahabad, Bombay, and Calcutta will be visited in succession, and the evidence of Local Officers' experience will be taken. This inquiry extends only to the buildings, roads and irrigation branches of the Public Works Department.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENCY.

The appointment of Colonel R. P. Nisbet, Commissioner of Rawalpindi, to succeed Mr. Plowden as Resident of Kashmir, which was looked on as practically settled, has fallen through.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

A meeting of members of the Uncovenanted Service was held this afternoon: Sir Guilford [illegible] presiding, at which the committee [illegible] pamphlet setting forth the gri[illegible] [illegible], which it was decided to draw [illegible] [illegible]let goes thoroughly [illegible] refuting Sir John [illegible] to be adopted [illegible] committees in [illegible]

[illegible]ONS.

[illegible] the [illegible] be

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 26

This morning the proceedings before the Commission opened with the examination of a number of minor witnesses, who were called by the prosecution with the object of proving that in June last Sindekar had gone to Poona, and that he had borrowed Rs. 500 from his brother, who is employed as a goods clerk at the Gooty station, near Egatpuri on the G. I. P. Railway line.

Agashe, a karkoon in the office of the Commissioner of the Central Division, was called to corroborate the evidence given on the previous day by Sindekar's brother to the effect that he had gone to Poona for the express purpose of arranging with Hanmantrao about the cancellation of Sindekar's transfer, which had been gazetted, and that Hanmantrao had refused to accept a smaller sum than Rs. 2,000 to "settle the business."

In answer to a question put by Mr. Inverarity Agashe said, that though he was employed as a karkoon in the Commissioner's office, he did not consider it his duty was to give information when he knew that a mamlatdar was going to offer a bribe.

To-day's proceedings were rather slow at first, but when Mr. Kuntekar, B.A., the Municipal Secretary of Poona, entered the witness-box they again became very interesting. Witness began by corroborating the important part of Sindekar's evidence, which related to the payment of Rs. 2,000 to Hanmantrao. Kuntekar said that he introduced Sindekar to Hanmantrao, and that Hanmantrao told Sindekar he had been purposely transferred to Jowlee. Witness was then led by Mr. Inverarity through a smart cross-examination, which resulted in Kuntekar making some personal revelations. Asked if he had not himself bought his former appointment as mamlatdar, he replied that he had, and added that he had been compelled to pay money to Hanmantrao to get what he considered was more than his due. Asked what sum he had paid, witness replied that he had paid two sums of Rs. 600 and Rs. 400, respectively, to Hanmantrao for the purpose of securing the appointment.

The reason of his so doing, he said, was because he had been thrice superseded. He told Hanmantrao his opinion that, if Mr. Robertson, the previous Commissioner, had continued in office a little longer, he (witness) would have got the appointment, to which he was fairly entitled without making any payment.

In answer to a question by Mr. Inverarity witness said that he had heard, though he could not say it for a fact, that mamlatdars who had made no statements against Mr. Crawford had been suspended, while those who had made them had been restored to their posts.

In re-examination Mr. Kuntekar emphasized his previous statements about the altered state of affairs in Mr. Crawford's time, and defended his own conduct by saying that almost no one could obtain an appointment as mamlatdar who did not first see Hanmantrao and arrange terms with him.

The next witness was Mr. Yadowrao Sathe, who is alleged to have had carried at Kuntekar's request a thousand rupees to Hanmantrao as part payment from Sindekar. Hanmantrao, he said, was intimately connected with Mr. Crawford, and all the latter's business was done through him. He gave an instance in support of this statement.

Before the Court adjourned Mr. Inverarity called upon the learned counsel for the prosecution to produce the original notes of the statement made by witnesses before Mr. Ommaney, the Inspector-General of Police.

The Hon. Advocate-General declined to produce these, saying that they were privileged and confidential communications. Mr. Inverarity insisted that he was entitled to those documents, but Government in the arbitrary and despotic exercise of its power, were withholding them from the accused.

This point was left unsettled when the Court rose for the day, but it is to be argued to-morrow when the Court will decide upon it.

THE FAMINE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

The news from the Ganjam district is becoming so grave that the local Goverment yesterday requested Mr. Garstin to proceed to Ganjam by the next steamer.

MADRAS TURF RULES.

A Calcutta paper states that Madras contemplates the adoption of the Western India Race Rules, but this is wrong. The Calcutta rules will be adhered to.

LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Governor having visited the Gairsoppa Falls, arrived at Karwar yesterday. The Bombay officials did all they could to make his Excellency's visit agreeable.

THE AURUNGABAD MILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURUNGABAD, Oct. 26.

The first cotton passed to-day through the Aurungabad mills, but the formal opening is deferred pending the reply of his Highness the Nizam, who was invited to preside at the ceremony.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. C.'s s. s. Clydeo, with outward English mails of 19th October, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella left here for Bombay and Kurrachee this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here this morning, three days before due date.

PORT SAID, Oct. 25.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here to-day.

SUEZ, Oct. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, Oct. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

Oct. 26.

The Messageries steamers Sydney left here for Marseilles on the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

The Amazone for Zanzibar and Mauritius left on the 25th instant at 4 p.m.

The Labourdonnais for Kurrachee and Bombay left at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla, which left Bombay on the evening of the 20th instant, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 26.

The French mail steamer Irrawady, from Aden, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera......................... 4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1s 4 5-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	82¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper................	67¾
4½ per cent. "	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..............	106¼
Bar Silver..................................	43¼

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £20,700,000; increase, £200,000; public deposits, £5,400,000; decrease, £700,000; other deposits, £25,900,000; decrease, £100,000; other securities, £20,000,000; decrease, £400,000; notes and gold, £12,100,000; increase, £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 38 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

[illegible].—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. Direct Cable, perfect.

[illegible].—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

[illegible].—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. [illegible] and Port Darwin cables interrupted.

PICTURES AND OTHER THINGS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

DARWIN looked at his face in the glass, and instead of going his way and forgetting what manner of man he was, he elaborated a theory, which, in striving to make man acknowledge in the ape a parent and progenitor, shook the old world belief in man's direct creation to its centre.

When I looked around at the huge portraits in the Exhibition room of the photographic gallery, Pall Mall, East, I felt with Darwin that there was a great similarity between us and the ape. Take away the beautiful fresh colour and the delicate peachy bloom from the fairest face, and unless the formation of the head and features is perfect, there is very little human beauty to be admired in these large, coarsely touched pictures in monochrome. There is a studied pose, a steady glare in the eyes, a simper on the lips, that suggests preparation and striving after effect. And if there is one point to be gained by photography it ought to be in depicting natural action and spontaneous effects. The pretty postures of a little child, the graceful unstudied attitudes of a girl, the flight of a bird, even the flash of lightning, can be seized on the instant by photography. Then, why degrade it to commoner things. If people must pose, then by all means let them do so to painters who will manage to make them pose to some purpose, who will see that a graceful arrangement of drapery hides all defects, and who will idealize rather than depict unpleasant facts. Pictures ought to be beautiful. Otherwise they are not worth having. And a woman will make a beautiful picture in colour, would make an utter failure in monochrome. As in statuary, so in photographs, form is of most importance. Fine features, a well set on head, graceful limbs, and simple unstudied drapery, make a picture that is as pleasant to look at, in its own way, as a fine piece of sculpture. But to judge of the pictures at Pall Mall, I should say that neither artist nor sitter gave a thought to dress except to put on as many pieces of startling black and white drapery as space permitted. A whitish dress, cut up by innumerable black bows, is very usual; or a hat whose broad brim casts a shadow that transforms its wearer's (probably) fair face into one as dark as a negress, a pair of long dark gloves and an umbrella handle that might be an Irishman's shillelagh, these are not exactly adjuncts to beautify a picture. Mrs. Brian Hodgson has made an effort apparently to keep her pictures quite in effect. Miss Ethel Sherwood wears a simply made gathered dress, but her arms are ungracefully set, and the technical work of the picture is not satisfactory.

* * *

Messrs. Samuel, Fry and Co. exhibit a very stony portrait of the Duchess of Leinster. It is done on opal, and in the transfer has lost a good deal of its values in light and shade. The same might be said of the pictures of Miss Mary Moore as Mrs. Gaston as Olivia. They have been touched up so assiduously by the artist that the high lights have quite lost effect. "Innocence," an allegory by Mr. McLeish, is a pretty picture of a little girl, who has certainly a very innocent babyish frock of Liberty's make, but a very hard crafty little face. However, tastes differ, and every eye forms its own beauty. In the "At Home" portraits, by Mr. W. J. Byrne, which are mostly taken in her Majesty's drawing-room, there are two likenesses of the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple in an æsthetic dress and with strings of shells or pearls twisted through her hair. When people allow their portraits to be exhibited in public rooms, of course they allow or must submit to free criticism. One portrait of Mrs. Dalrymple with her face seen in profile is very faulty in composition. A long, straight undimpled and unmodelled arm is quite in the middle of the picture, and as the lady is very slight the lines are very unpleasant. I felt that the view of her side elevation, as they say in architectural studies was not a success. A series of six very æsthetic little pictures of the daughters of the Countess of Donoughmore were novel and pretty. The children wore quaint seventeenth century frocks and aprons, and little lace caps, and, like pictures of medieval saints, carried tall white lilies. A portrait study of a child, No. 370, by H. Stevens, was one of the best things, though the little girl did not look to advantage in her strictly modern dress near the artistic little Donoughmore girls.

* * *

A series of landscape and figure pictures by Frank M. Sutcliffe were very strong, and were interesting as studies of composition as well as for their excellent technique. In Tokio, Japan, by W. K. Burton, showed Japanese ladies as they are "at home," and making calls, and very quaint and pretty they look too in their toy looking houses, with their ridiculous doll's house furniture, and teapot shop looking wares. The room was well filled with visitors, who seemed to take great interest in the pretty things held out to be seen; delightful cameras, and things we would long to take with us on our holiday, to bring back dainty reminiscences of places that we pass. Photography is still in its childhood. It is only lately that our best artists have succeeded in giving clear photographs life-size. The next thing to be studied is what portrait painters take years to learn; the best effects of light and shade, attitude, drapery, &c., for effect. When that is accomplished we shall see pictures of living sculpture, whose beauty will repay the artist for his time and efforts.

* * *

Hats and bonnets have come down in the world of fashion, and there is general rejoicing. Women rejoice because these tall structures are mostly trying. And men, innocent men, rejoice because they think the smaller the bonnet, the lesser the bill you know. And theatre-goers to the undress circles send up a pæan of joy, for now they will have a chance of seeing something. And cabmen are glad because they object to their hansoms being ruthlessly hacked and scratched by arrow heads, and claws, and stars and crescents, and stuffed birds bills and the thousand other little odious things that milliners will put in to make a pretty little bill. There are wondrous things in hats and feathers to be seen in all the shops. Some, with great broad leaves, much tucked and twisted, have a yard long feather twining round the crown, and drooping gracefully behind. Others have rich, broad bows as well, and there are for hard wear the usual number of stiff trimmed hats with quills and wings of the sea-gull and the pigeon. Bonnets are softer and lower in the crowns, and a good deal trimmed with gold cord, embroidery or tinsel lace which, if used sparingly, has a good effect, but more usually it is overdone, and looks unladylike.

* * *

At Liberty's there are delightful costumes for children in all æsthetic shades. Grown-ups too are looked after, but it is only the "utterly too too" that can wear such poetical things nowadays, as Liberty evolves out of what I must call his inner consciousness. He has some very delicate gauze bows that look as if they would fly away, but which are, once on, really warm and delightful. But his shop is one of those snares which people of limited purses must flee as the saints of old did the vanities of the flesh and its temptations.

* * *

The ladies of France are following the example of our Primrose dames and Home Rule federations, and are warming to the work of political agitation. Under the patronage of the sportsmanlike Comtesse de Paris, a programme has been issued of the League of the Rose, a Royalist Union, which has for its object the re-establishment of Monarchy and the defence of Conservative interests. The League of the Rose will include in its ranks men and women of all classes without social or religious distinction, and will encourage them to defend their common Conservative rights against Radicalism, religious liberty against persecution, the right of fathers of families to educate their children freely, the interests of labour, and those of property. The Monarchy, traditional in principle, modern in its institutions, will guarantee these interests and these rights, at the same time that it will secure the material and moral progress of the people. That is the modest programme of the Rose League, to which is added the following exhortation :—"Women of France, you can do much for this League. It involves your most cherished convictions, the interests of the future of your children. Labour for them, for the Monarchy, for France. The emblem of the League is the beautiful rose of France, the exquisitely-shaped, faintly-sweet, pink-hearted, white rose that is known now as 'La France.' If the League is as pure and faultless as its emblem, it will do credit to its patroness and to the other women of France.

* * *

The advancement of women of all grades is being looked after pretty zealously lately. The Royal Holloway College has had a gift of one thousand pounds from Miss Driver, a Sunninghill Lady, who wished it to be reserved as a fund for prizes. A French lady also, who took an extreme interest in the needle-work and lace industries of Ireland, has bequeathed ten thousand pounds to Mr. Justin MacCarthy in trust for the development of Irish arts and manufactures. The Society for reviving and encouraging the industries of Ireland, of which Lady Aberdeen is a prominent member, and Mr. Foley, the director, has applied for the money, and Mr. MacCarthy has cheerfully relinquished his trust into their energetic hands.

* * *

In the cause of culture, or of trade, or of political freedom, money seems to be pretty freely forthcoming. But in the cause of charity that deals with our poor straying sisters, who are not likely ever to add laurels to our crown, there is very little enthusiasm to spare money. A few weeks ago—just when our ears were first shocked by the horrid stories from Whitechapel—an appeal was made through all the London daily and weekly papers for money or gifts of old clothes, cradles, or cast off furniture, to help to furnish a house at 57, Stepney Green, E., where poor girls might come with their first babies when they are able to leave the Workhouse Infirmary, and where their babies might be cared for while the mothers seek work or situations. With the echo of the Whitechapel victims' despairing cry still ringing in London ears, one would expect that some few generous hearts would have been moved to help to save other fellow-creatures from following in the over well-trodden path of shame and sin. But the appeal was almost useless. An anonymous five pound note, one pound cheque from Dan Beirne, ten shillings per Cardinal Manning, six shillings from Mrs. Corney and her daughter, one shilling from Claughton-on-Brock, sixpence from a *Weekly Register* reader, and two infants' chemises from France make up the total subscribed, and London probably supposes it has done its duty. London, as usual, prefers to shut the stable door when the steed is stolen. When a few more or less hopeless creatures have been hurried into eternity, London will wake up to find it would have been cheaper and more advantageous to improve its police force, illuminate its alleys, and rebuild its slums. And when a few more little wretched babies have been farmed off the face of the earth by the judicious treatment of people like Mrs. Arnold and Co., London eyes will perhaps be opened to see the value of the 57, Stepney Green undertaking.

> "Look how thou walkest. Take
> Good heed thy feet do tread not on the heels
> Of thy poorer brethren." DANTE.

* * *

The result of womans' emancipation from thraldom is showing itself all round. In Belgium, on the first day after the long vacation, Mlle. Mary Popelin will claim that the oath shall be administered to her in order that she may be able to practise at the Bar. Mlle. Popelin who has already her degree of Doctor of Laws, is a tall, graceful woman, of about thirty years of age, and is sister to the late Captain Popelin, who was the first to lose his life in pioneer work in the Congo Free State. It is to be hoped that the Belgium Attorney-General will be generous towards his legal sister, and not decline after the usual churlish fashion to administer the oath, because of her having had the misfortune or the honour to have been born a woman. Mdme. Kimpin, a Swiss lady, fully qualified to practise, was denied the right in her own country, so she is about to sail for the United States, where there is a more liberal recognition of the rights of women. America's belief in her own mothers and daughters makes her treat the women of other nations with the same respect she shows her own girls who have proved that they can put their shoulders to the wheel of life with some effect. American girls are making immense strides as educationalists. Miss Ella Leben has been appointed superintendent of schools at Portland, Oregon, at a salary of 3,000 dollars; Miss Cora Ghober is said to be the only person (man or woman) who is likely to be re-appointed to a similar post in Dakota county; and another young lady from Dakota, Miss Harriett Cashman, has been appointed professor of Greek. There are also two remarkable lady astronomers, Miss Whitney of Vassar College and Miss Bird of Smith College, who have been recently employed to determine the longitude of the observatory at Smith College. Among journalists the name of Mrs. Frank Leslie is well known here and appreciated for the talent and energy she showed in filling her husband's place as editor of his newspaper. On her return to London next season, she proposes to establish a Society paper on a new basis, and to deal with social and artistic gossips in a different manner from that usual in the so-called Society papers.

* * *

We must all sympathise with Mrs. Frank Leslie's higher aim in social journalism, and, as a motto for her new enterprise, I would suggest J. R. Lowell's lines on life :—

> "Life is a leaf of paper white,
> Whereon each one of us may write
> His word or two, and then comes night.
> Greatly begin! Though thou have time
> But for a line, be that sublime—
> Not failure, but low aim is crime."

WELLINGTON.

A Protest against Lord Wolseley's disparagement of him

> Warrior! the calm repose you earned so well,
> Grows not to marble silence less profound,
> Because on worth invidious eyes have frowned;
> Because detraction had a tale to tell.
> But, that a soldier should essay to quell
> The gush of pride, your name of clarion sound
> Evokes: great soldier, this may well astound,
> And make true hearts indignantly rebel.
> Let calumny be dumb! Be silent, blame!
> Nor dare disparage glory's loftier state!
> Such weak endeavours must succumb to shame;
> You fought; no truer hero conquered fate:
> And England would forget her honored name,
> Could she forget the brave who made her great.

Oct. [illegible] J. Y.

THE EXAMINATIONS IN PERSIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed through the medium of your journal to ask the University examiners in Persian when they draw the papers for the ensuing matriculation to take into consideration the following points :—As there exists no prescribed text-book in Persian grammar for the Matriculation, the students are put to much inconvenience and hardship. In order to satisfy the demands of their examiners they have to resort to the painful necessity of hoarding up in their memories a number of dry and uninteresting technical terms, which, instead of imparting to them a sound knowledge of the grammar of this sweet language simply encumber their minds. The aim of the University in prescribing grammar is that the candidate should be well grounded in its substance and not its skeleton, the pith and marrow of rules instead of the dry bones of technical terms. During the past year the examiners exacted these terms, and hence their demands have been supplied by the writers of grammar, who are cunning enough to find or coin them from the flourishing mint of their fertile mind. These non-Persian compilers of modern Persian grammars vie with each other as to who swells his work with the greatest number of technical terms, and these are foisted upon, the unfortunate student, who is thus a victim to the traditional indifference of his *alma mater*, for not prescribing a good and useful text-book. The *izafet*—the possessive case—is a prolific parent of this abuse, and the examiners generally try their ingenuity in this direction. While about a decade ago only a few *izafets* were known to scholars and writers, and now the number has grown to twenty-one. Indeed, the examiners may ask the candidates to explain "*izafate humbughaniyi*" and a clever student will not be at a loss to expound it thus :—"The *izafate humbughaniyi*" is the relation existing in the genitive case between the governing noun or *mozaf*, the grammarian or what is the same the examiners and the noun governed—*mozafaleyeh*, the unfortunate candidate. Modern grammarians not only differ from each other, but sometimes with themselves. The authors of a lately published grammar uses terms for "words" and "letters" indiscriminately. It unfortunately happens that the books which contain the greatest number of blunders and the most recently published are blindly resorted to by students.

Questions of the nature I have above pointed out are the least useful, and I may say, on very good authority, that no such terms in Persian exist, that no person is entitled to coin such worthless terms, and that they are simply the outcome of the examiners' or the grammarians' crochets.

I venture to put forward this protest in the hope that some steps be taken to make the examination a real test of the merits of the candidates, and that no questions of the nature I have described may be asked. The examination hall is not the field for making a display of an examiner's whims.

Oct. 26. - R. B. P.

A SOCIAL NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The voice that you have now and then raised for the abatement of the social nuisance that has become rampant through the unwise action of the police appears to have made some effect on the sensibilities of men in authority. Yesterday a European Police Inspector had been going the round of houses in Cursetji Sukhlajee street and counting the number of houses still remaining vacant. Allow me to tell you, Mr. Editor, as an old resident of Camateepoora, that the time when these poor frail sisters were segregated they numbered from 80 to 85; but at the present moment they do not number 40. What has become of the other 45 girls is a question that naturally suggests itself; and I say that they have been infesting other respectable localities where they ply their trade and find it lucrative.

There are at present three houses entirely untenanted, and ten to twelve houses partly tenanted. Again a new house is in course of erection. Hence there is ample accommodation for over eighty. Mr. Editor, it is high time that the police should carry out the orders contained in the Government reply sent to the irrepressible and indefatigable Mr. Pherozshaw.

Oct. 26. D. M. L.

YOUTHFUL AMBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Enclosed is a printed circular letter addressed by an enterprising young gentleman to the municipal electors of the Parel Ward, in which he says: "Having been a resident of this place for the last twenty years, I am thoroughly conversant with the wants and grievances of the inhabitants, &c."

On enquiry I find to my surprise that this gentleman has reached the mature age of 23, and from the age of 3 he began to be conversant with the wants and grievances of the Parel Ward. What a prodigy! throwing into shade the miracles performed by the prophets.

I must leave the electors of the Parel Ward to decide for themselves whether such precocious abilities should be rewarded by election to the position, or by giving further encouragement to aspiring candidates to pursue in private their investigations into Municipal problems which he began when he was 3 years old.

Oct. 26. VOX POPULI.

SEVENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

ON June 15, 1814, the Hannah, a vessel of no more than 450 tons, arrived in Bombay after a long and eventful voyage, in the course of which she beat off an American sloop-of-war, of 22 guns. "It is impossible," says the *Courier* with just pride, "to abstain from feelings of admiration, or to withhold that just tribute of applause which is due to the heroes who fought on that occasion. The extract which we have obtained from the Log Book, containing a minute account of the engagement, will be read with pride and exultation by every Briton, who has the naval glory of his country at heart." In this spirit we may still read the account of the gallant action. The Hannah, after evading two French frigates in the Bay of Biscay and an American privateer off Madeira, found herself on March 21, unable to escape a strange sail of suspicious character, which sailed in pursuit of her with a red swallow-tail inverted flying from the foremast. Captain McQuaker, of the Hannah, finding escape by flight impossible, determined to wait for the enemy, so as to fight it out before dark. Accordingly he prepared his ship for action and, when the pursuer came near, fired a shot across her bows, upon which she displayed American colours. At the sight of the hostile flag, the English crew gave three cheers, and at half-past two when the enemy came within pistol shot commenced the engagement, which was to continue without intermission for three hours. By four o'clock all their made-up cartridges having been expended, they tried to bring the struggle to a decisive conclusion by boarding. But the wary foe kept out of the way, and trusting to superior sailing powers tried to outmanœuvre the merchantman. As these tactics were only too likely to lead to the disablement and eventual capture of the Hannah, Captain McQuaker threw the Company's despatches overboard loaded with shot to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Soon after this the American sloop-of-war caught fire, and, although the flames were presently extinguished, this accident seems to have settled the event of the engagement. When the fire was quenched, the American continued the contest but with less vigour, and at half-past five made all sail to escape the Hannah, which pursued her late assailant until 8 o'clock. "After the action," we read in Captain McQuaker's report, "we found we had sustained the following damages :—Several shots between wind and water, one of which stuck in the side; long boat and cutter both shot through, two shots under the forecastle having rendered useless the coppers in the larboard gallery, heel of the fore-topmast completely shivered, sails and rigging both running and standing completely shot-away both fore and aft, particularly the topmast shrouds, slings of the foreyard damaged, mainstay lower fore cap and other innumerable injuries. Our masthead being completely riddled with small shot, and sails (except the fore and main courses) completely riddled by large and small shot, these, as far as we can ascertain and have at present come to our knowledge, are the injuries we have sustained during the action. One man, Mr. John Mills, an acting officer, severely wounded in the right arm above the wrist and two men slightly wounded. Whatever the enemy might be, the officers on board were dressed in proper uniforms, having no doubt of her being a United States' sloop-of-war. She was pierced for twenty guns, a most beautiful vessel apparently quite new, painted with a narrow white streak, showing ports with a billet head." The fact that the Hannah was saved by the courage of her crew and passengers from the clutches of such a formidable antagonist without the loss of a single life is a good illustration of the fact that valour is often the better part of discretion.

On June 16, 1814, a fatal duel was fought near Fort George between Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Russell, two officers of the 47th Regiment. The quarrel arose as follows :—On June 11, Captain Campbell was garrison captain of the day. Lieutenant Russell, who was on guard at the Bazar-Gate, ought to have sent his report to Captain Campbell, who waited for it at Apollo Gate half-an-hour after he had received the other reports, and, when it did not come, sent to the Town Major's Office the reports received, noticing the want of Lieutenant Russell's report. Captain Campbell, in order, as he said, to show that he was actuated by no ill-will towards his junior officer, himself was the first to inform him of what he had written to the Town Major, which information Lieutenant Russell in the first instance received without offence. But on the evening of the same day the two officers unfortunately met by accident in the rooms of Lieutenant Robinson, a brother-officer. Here Captain Campbell said to Lieutenant Russell "Have you heard anything of that report since?" Lieutenant Russell replied, "It would be very odd if I should. I suppose the Drummer that took my report to you could not find you. You were not in the way at the time the report was sent," and added in a disrespectful manner, "You made your report, and what more could you do?" Captain Campbell said "I beg your pardon, I could do more," and denied that he was out of the way. Lieutenant Russell said, "You have done your worst, Sir, already." "I defy you," Captain Campbell replied, "Mr. Russell, you appear to speak to me with a great deal of violence and disrespect. "I do not," said Mr. Russell. Captain Campbell replied, "I tell you, Sir, you do." "I do not Sir," said Lieutenant Russell, contradicting Captain Campbell three or four times. Captain Campbell then appealed to the gentlemen in the room whether he had said anything improper or not. Mr. Russell said, "What business, Sir, have you to come here to tell me you reported me." At this point Lieutenant Robinson, in whose quarters the quarrel took place, interfered and asked Mr. Russell why he presumed to come to his apartments to make them the scene of so virulent an attack upon Captain Campbell. Shortly after Mr. Russell left the room. Half-an-hour after he was ordered into arrest by Captain Campbell, and the case was brought before Colonel Bland, who, after investigating the matter, vainly endeavoured to induce Mr. Russell to make some kind of concession. Captain Campbell then proposed that the matter of dispute should be submitted to the decision of a committee of the officers of the regiment. This proposal Lieutenant Russell rejected, declaring that "he did not conceive he had acted amiss, and that he would not therefore become amenable to any such convention as that proposed, but that Captain Campbell was exceedingly welcome to proceed to extremities, and that he (Lieutenant Russell) would be prepared to meet him." It was next attempted to arrange the matter by an interchange of notes, Mr. Russell after a long discussion consenting to sign such an apology as Major Cheyne, a mutual friend, should dictate. The forms of the notes were accordingly drawn up and copies sent to both. Captain Campbell was to write to Lieutenant Russell, "It was not my intention to irritate or offend you when I addressed you the other evening in Lieutenant Robinson's quarters," to which Lieutenant Russell was to reply, "It was not my intention to treat you with disrespect or to offend you on that occasion, and, if I did so, I am sorry for it." To this arrangement Captain Campbell consented, but Lieutenant Russell wrote to Major Cheyne, "As I have constantly denied any intention of treating Captain Campbell with insult or disrespect, I cannot admit that I did—but will say instead of 'I am sorry if I did so'—I am sorry, he should think I did." Upon receiving this note Major Cheyne determined to give up the attempt at reconciliation in despair. However, he received and forwarded to Captain Campbell a subsequent note in which Lieutenant Russell said, "I will accept the terms you propose provided you continue my friend and employ your good offices in my behalf." This note Captain Campbell tore up in vexation. "Of what value," he asked later on in his written defence, "was an apology thus offered? What apology for the affront I had received was an apology thus motived, not founded on any conviction of his own wrong, not proceeding from any wish to heal the wound he had made, but dragged and extorted from him by a fear of losing the countenance of Major Cheyne, and stipulated to be given as the price of his future support. Captain Campbell now apparently gave up all hope of reconciliation, and demanded from Lieutenant Russell without any concession on his part this short and simple apology "that he was sorry to have treated him with disrespect, that it was not his intention to have done so." It was now pretty evident that a hostile meeting was sure to take place. Indeed, on the 15th, when he was released from arrest, Lieutenant Russell declared with an oath that he should never die happy till he had sent a shot through Captain Campbell's body. The duel took place early on the morning of the 16th. Captain Campbell went out about gun-fire with his mussal carrying two pistols. When they arrived at a Mahometan tomb, near Fort George, presumably that situated behind the Victoria Terminus, he took the pistols himself and sent his servant home. The sentry of the sally port opened the gate at his order, and he went out. Lieutenant Robinson, his second, passed through the same gate a few minutes later, and was followed after an interval of ten minutes by Lieutenant Russell and his second, Ensign Marriot. No account is given of the actual meeting, but the result was that Lieutenant Russell was shot through the head and Captain Campbell was wounded in the body. They all returned to their quarters by six o'clock, Lieutenant Russell carried by four natives and bleeding much. At 7 a.m. Lieutenant Russell was dead. On the 15th of July Captain Campbell, Lieutenant Robinson, and Ensign Marriott were tried in the court-house for his murder. The two latter were acquitted at an early stage of the trial by a separate verdict of the jury. Captain Campbell put in a written defence in which he stated the facts of the case and dwelt especially upon his repeated attempts at a reconciliation. "My fate is in your hands," was his final appeal to the jury. "You may restore me to society or you may consign me to disgrace and ruin. Gentlemen, if you can lay your hands on your hearts, and say that I have deserved disgrace and ruin, I shall submit with resignation to your verdict; while I endeavour to find consolation from that conscience which tells me I have not wantonly and wickedly urged on the fate that attended my unfortunate antagonist, and while I seek by a spirit of sincere contrition and regret to offer some atonement for the blood which I have unwillingly shed." Several witnesses confirmed his statement of the facts of the case, and testified to his honourable and peaceful character. The Recorder proceeded to sum up, the jury, who in about twenty minutes returned with a verdict of manslaughter, recommending, however, the prisoner strongly to the mercy of the Court. The Court accordingly deliberated for a few minutes when the Recorder told the prisoners that as well on account of the ample and satisfactory testimony to the excellence of his character, as to show the jury that their recommendation was approved of by the court they had resolved to pass the most lenient sentence which the law allowed, and that he was accordingly fined one rupee. What sentence would be passed in the Bombay High Court now under similar circumstances?

In the beginning of this century a greater variety of wild beasts were to be encountered in Bombay and its vicinity than at present. A very large hyæna was killed on July 14, 1814, in the garden of Dr. Stewart, at Mazagon, where it had worried a sheep and occasionally carried off some fowls. It was found in a drain which was opened till a clear sight of the beast was obtained, when he was shot. This animal measured in length four feet seven inches and in height two feet five inches. In December of the same year a party of sepoys killed near Mahim a tiger, measuring nine feet from the tip of the nose to the tail. It had wounded the morning before a Portuguese woman and child. When it made its appearance a party of one jemadar, two havildars, two naiks, and nine sepoys, volunteered their services to go in quest of him, which they did accordingly. On arriving at the spot (not half a mile distant from the fort) he was pointed out to the party couched under the wall of an cart. Two muskets having been fired at him, he immediately sprang up and fled from one cart to another. The sepoys followed him occasionally wounding him with their muskets, until eventually they brought him down and despatched him with their bayonets. It was conjectured that the tiger had swam over the Mahim river from the Island of Salsette, and landed near the Vellard between Mahim village and Sion Fort. The courage displayed by these sepoys in ridding a populous district of a dangerous wild beast was truly admirable. The still greater courage displayed in a similar enterprise by a party of six gentlemen at Poona, may be almost condemned as foolhardiness, seeing that they unnecessarily exposed themselves to death by agreeing beforehand not to fire a shot but to bring the tiger to the charge. "It was not long before the gallant party had an opportunity of putting their resolution to the test. A tiger was started and took to some bushes where he made a stand. But being urged to a contest, he came forward and running upon Lieutenant Davies, was speared in the chest, while springing, by the dexterity of that officer; not, however, without receiving a blow on the head from the beast's paw which brought him to the ground, when the animal bit him severely in the arm. The tiger was speared to death in an instant, or the consequences to Lieutenant Davies might have been dreadful." It was a rash enterprise, but it is to the lead of men like these courting danger for its own sake that Britain owes her military renown by sea and land.

MONTE CASTRA.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT DADUR.

THE man Narayen Nanu, who is now in custody in connection with the above murder, has admitted to have previously robbed Dr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee Hakim of two silver watches, four silver chains, a silver ring, and other articles while he was in service at his dispensary on the 23rd and 24th ultmo. He then got a goldsmith named Marootee, at Jacob's Circle, Byculla to melt down the silver articles, which, after being melted, weighed about nine tolas. He received Rs. 7 from the goldsmith for the silver, while the works of the watch he said he threw away near the Gordon Mills. This statement has been confirmed by the goldsmith, Marootee, who states that when Narayen went to him with the silver articles he said that the property was his own. Narayen has also admitted having stole a gold watch and brooch while in the service of the Sassoon family, and disposed of the articles to a goldsmith at Mazagon, named Ramchurun, for which he received a sum of Rs. 50 from the goldsmith. The goldsmith is said to have left Bombay for his native country some six months ago, and no further trace of the property at present could be ascertained. Beyond the above admissions the man is still stubborn, and with reference to the present murder case no inducement whatever will lead him to divulge the names of his accomplices, or give any other clue which might lead to the recovery of the missing property.

THE VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN SILVER.

THE following figures obtained from the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, in response to an enquiry from the Bombay Chamber as to the value of silver produced in Australia, are published for general information :—

BULLION EXPORTED BY THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Date.	Ore treated.	Bullion obtained.	Fine Silver.	Values.	Lead.	Average of fine silver per ton.
	Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.	Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.	oz.	£ s. d.	Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.	
Total ending 25th Nov '86	10,307 11 [illegible] 0	2,017 11 3 0	871,665	167,069 [illegible]	1,960 17 3 0	83·81
" 1st Dec. 1887......	47,210 11 [illegible]	9,412 [illegible]	2,113,225	408,118 [illegible]	9,348 1 0 11	44·55
" 24th Sept 1888	30,09[illegible] 13 [illegible]	12,466 7 0 20	2,963,910	568,088 10 [illegible]	12,405 12 [illegible] 10	[illegible]
Silver obtained from ore purchased to Barrier Ranges and Intercolonial Smelting Company before the smelters were started.	......	......	180,209	34,640 1 9	......	...
	87,7[illegible]1 9 0 6	23,9[illegible]6 1 1 9	*6,119,039	11,72,815 16 2	23,714 11 1 27	47·91

* Value of 6,119,039 oz. Silver ...... £ 11,72,815 16 2
" 23,714 tons Lead ...... £ 308,672 0 0
£ 1,481,487 16 2

BULLION EXPORTED BY THE AUSTRALIAN SMELTING AND REFINING Co. Ld.

Silver ...... 345,061 oz. value £ 75,000 0 0
Lead ...... 1,019 tons value £ [illegible] 0 0
£ [illegible] 0 0

DEATH FROM MEPHITIC POISONING.

AN inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, Dr. T. Bisney, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Abdool Hyat Mahomed, aged 14 years, a boiler cleaner in cotton mills and on boardship. On Wednesday afternoon last, while deceased and other labourers were engaged in cleaning the bilge of the steamship Bisagno in the Victoria Dock, he was brought up on deck breathing hard and in an unconscious state. He was removed to the hospital, where he died at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday. Mr. Charles Easdon, the house surgeon, was of opinion that death was due to cerebral effusion following mephitic poisoning caused by inhalation of mephitic gas. Mr. Bogo Peitro, the chief engineer of the s.s. Bisagno, said that eight days ago the ship went into the Victoria Dock, but before going in she was pumped out in the harbour, leaving only about three inches of sludge. They disinfected the bilge with chloride of lime and opened the manholes. On the 20th instant boys were sent down to remove the sludge, and clean the bilge, and they worked every day until Thursday last, when, about 2-30 p.m., the deceased was brought out of the bilge unconscious to the upper deck. They tried to revive him with smelling salts and dashed water on him, and he spoke. He was then sent away to hospital. The ship was not pumped out while they were in dock, because it was contrary to the orders of the dock authorities. There are two iron ventilators which carry wind to the engine-house and the bilge. Five or seven hundred buckets of sludge were removed from the bilges by the boys. When cleaning the bilges the boys worked with lamps. The cover from the manhole [illegible] to the bilges, was removed before the boys [illegible] clean them, and was kept open [illegible] while they were at work. The mixing of [illegible] of the bilges are not similar. The bilges [illegible] for every voyage, and in ports where the [illegible] a stay of at least sixty days. [illegible] intended the pumping [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for further [illegible]

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

THE Commission, composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson, the Hon. Mr. J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., and Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, appointed to inquire into the charges made against Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.S., continued their sitting to-day. The Hon. Mr. Latham, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government; while Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, represented Mr. Crawford.

The cross-examination of Balkrishna Govind Sindekar was resumed to-day by Mr. Inverarity. It was as follows :—

When you asked to be left in Point, objecting to go to Indapore, did anybody tell you to give money?—No.

And your request was at once acceded to?—Yes.

In November, 1886, you petitioned Mr. Crawford to be appointed to a healthy taluka in the Nasik District?—Yes.

Was it your wish to remain in the Nasik District?—Yes.

You were a native of the Nasik District?—Yes. Both I and my wife have a great many relations in the district. Some of my own relations, about four or five, have been employed in the public service there. One of them is in the Revenue Department, another in the Police Department, and a third in the Registration Department. The man employed in the Police Department is chief constable. The man in the Revenue Department, who is my brother's son, is a karkoon. Another relative is employed in the Postal Department. I have other relatives in the railway service. None of my wife's relations are in the public service. Her father is a sowcar and owns some fields. I do not know if among my wife's relations there are any persons paying revenue to Government. Neither I nor my brother owns land in Nasik District. I and my brother are members of an undivided family.

Down to the time of your transfer to Jowlee did anybody ask you for money by way of a bribe?—No.

Did anybody suggest to you down to that time to pay a bribe?—No.

Assuming that the transfer of the Jowlee mamlatdar was proper, I suppose you will see that some one must be appointed to go to Jowlee?—Yes.

Do you know now that it had been suggested to Mr. Crawford that the Jowlee mamlatdar should be transferred?—No.

Have you never heard of it till now?—I cannot say for certain. I might have heard about it or not. I do not remember all that was said by Mr. Crawford in his evidence in the Hanmantrao case.

Don't you know that Mr. Crawford had stated that Mr. Grant, the Collector, had requested him to remove the Mamlatdar of Jowlee because he was quarreling with people?—I don't know.

Did you form the idea of giving a bribe of your own motion on your transfer to Jowlee?—Yes.

And you formed that resolution without consultation with any one or without being suggested by anyone?—Yes.

And that intention continued unshaken until you saw Hanmantrao?—Yes.

You and your wife had between you Rs. 1,200 in the Savings Bank at Chandore?—Yes.

Then why did you go and buy hoondees, instead of withdrawing that amount from the Bank?—I know that the money could not be received from the Bank at Chandore without some loss of time, and therefore I got the hoondees on credit. From the Bank I received the money on the 6th. I had not had dealings with Nursingdas before, with respect to borrowing money. He gave me the hoondees without any security or interest. When I bought the hoondees it was my intention to cash them in Poona. I went to see the Collector, Mr. Malock, on the 7th, at Igatpuri.

Did you tell him that you wished to get your transfer to Jowli cancelled?—I do not remember that these were the exact words I said to him.

I don't care about the exact words. Was that the substance of what you told him or not?—Yes, that was so. Mr. Malock told me that I should go and make my representations personally to the Commissioner. I do not remember if I told Mr. Malock that I objected to the transfer on account of the delicate state of my wife.

Then do I understand that he gave you leave to see the Commissioner about your transfer without your telling him the reasons? Well, I had a long conversation with him, in the course of which I stated my reasons.

Is Pense a friend of yours?—Yes. He has been a friend of mine, though not very intimate, from a long time. I am not staying in his house now. I have not stayed with him since I left this for Nasik on the last occasion.

Then while Hanmantrao's case was going on you had been living in his house?—Yes. I do not remember the date at which I went to live in Pense's house, and stayed with him for about a month or a fortnight.

Did you know that Government had been making inquiries into the charges against Crawford in the month of March?—No.

Before you entered into your alleged transactions did you not know that a man named Bhimbhoy had petitioned Government making certain imputations against Mr. Crawford?—I did not know it then, but came to know it since.

Do you know now that Bhimbhoy was in communication with Pense in May last regarding those charges?—Yes, I know it now.

You were annoyed at having been passed over, as you say, by Mr. Crawford nine times?—Yes.

And you had a grievance, real or fancied, against Mr. Crawford at that time?—I did not send any petition against Mr. Crawford.

I don't ask you anything about petitions. Had you a grievance against Mr. Crawford?—Yes, it was natural.

Mr. Inverarity: I dare say it was. (Laughter.)

When you came to Poona, in June last, you did not make a secret of your errand?—I did not make it public, but at the same time, I did not make a perfect secret of it.

You let your brother into your secret?—Yes. Three other persons knew that I had sent for a large sum of money to Poona. I had also told Pense about my errand. I did not inform Kuntekar about it, though he came to know it, and I did not object to his knowing it. I took with me Kuntekar to Hanmantrao, in order that he may point out the house to me.

But you took him inside, and he was present when the alleged conversation took place?—Yes.

Kuntekar's servant knew about it?—I can't say.

But he went to Hanmantrao's house with a bag of money and came away empty, as you say?—Yes, I think he knew it. I did not mention this to any of my friends.

I suppose when people asked why you had come to Poona, you said you had come here for giving a bribe?—No. (Witness continued.) I have said in my evidence in Hanmantrao's case "I went to Hanmantrao with Kuntekar. He asked me how it was that my eyes had not yet been opened, and he said if I paid Rs. 2,000 he would get the order cancelled. I agreed to this. The same day he took me to Mr. Crawford. This was what I said at the time, as far as I could remember, as to the conversation I had with Hanmantrao.

Subsequently in re-examination you amplified that conversation, didn't you?—Yes.

Why did you not say all that you had to say in your evidence-in-chief which you had given the previous day?—I had forgotten some things, that being the first day of my giving evidence.

Were those Hanmantrao's words—"I want Rs. 2,000?"—I do not remember the exact words, but that was the effect of what he said. It was dark when I got to Mr. Crawford's bungalow with Hanmantrao. The street lamps had been lighted before we reached the bungalow. I sat on a broken box outside, for about half or three-quarters of an hour before Hanmantrao came and took me in.

When you were examined in Hanmantrao's case did you not say that he came to call you in just after lamps were lit?—I stated that the lamps had been lit. (Question repeated). Yes, I have said that.

I suppose you have heard Mr. Crawford say in his evidence that he has numerous visitors in his house on Sunday evenings?—Yes. The place where I had been sitting in the compound was about the breadth of this hall from the entrance gate. I did not see anyone during the time I was sitting on the box. I did not notice any one or any carriages coming in or going out. From the place where I was sitting, I could see the river but could not see the lawn reaching down the river from the [illegible]. I do not remember seeing any light by the river side, nor do I remember seeing any one there. During the time I was sitting there, no one, except Hanmantrao, saw me. From the time I entered the compound till I left it, I did not see any one except Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford. When I went to Mr. Crawford, I did not pay any money. I had seen Mr. Crawford and spoken to him once before, when I had come to Poona. That was in December, 1886. That was the only previous occasion I had seen him. When I saw Mr. Crawford I spoke to him in English. At that time I had my petition ready written in my pocket. I wrote in that petition what I chose. No one told me what to write. I wrote it in the afternoon of Sunday, the 10th June, I signed it when I wrote it. I intended to present it to Mr. Crawford when I went to see him that evening, if he had asked for it.

You have told us that your wife had delivered in March or April?—Yes.

What was the actual date of the delivery?—I can't remember.

You stated in this petition that your wife had been on her delivery bed only a month. Is that untrue?—It is untrue, but I wrote the petition in haste.

You also write "I can neither remove her, myself nor can entrust her to the care of anybody?"—[illegible]

The fact was she was not with you at this time but she had been to her father [illegible] was staying there when you wrote the petition?—Yes.

Is it true that you could neither remove her nor entrust her to the care of anybody?—[illegible] because if I [illegible] take care of her.

Now, [illegible]

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I had not the presence of mind to make that statement. I was not asked in my evidence at that time to identify the man who, I said, was present. I have said I sent Rs. 1,000 with Kuntekar in order to keep some evidence of payment.

But if you had registered and insured the parcel and sent it to Hanmantrao, you would have obtained the evidence you wanted?—Yes.

By sending the money through Kuntekar you got no written evidence that Hanmantrao had received it?—No. I came down again to Poona on 10th July after I had paid the money to Hanmantrao and returned to my station. I did not go to see Mr. Pense on that occasion, but I went and saw Mr. Ommaney.

Did he send for you?—I was sent by the Collector of Nasik to him.

A number of mamlatdars have been sent for from different parts for the purpose of seeing Mr. Ommaney?—I did not know that. After seeing Mr. Ommaney I returned to Chandore, about the 11th or 12th. I came again to Poona on 24th, 25th, or 26th July, and I continued to stop at Poona during the inquiry in the Hanmantrao case.

Since the Hanmantrao inquiry was over, did you return to your duty?—I did so before the case was disposed of.

You are still mamlatdar of Chandore and receiving your pay as such?—Yes.

Since you have admitted that you gave a bribe for getting your transfer cancelled you still continue in the Government service?—Yes.

And carry on your magisterial duties?—Yes.

When you made your statement to a Government official that you had given a bribe you made it on the promise that no harm would come to you?—I was said so, after I had made that statement.

At the time you made your statement you knew that *khatpat* was going on against Mr. Crawford? I did not know that. But I thought I was myself in some trouble and hence those inquiries? (Laughter.)

And did you make the statement to get out of the troubles that you thought were pending over you?—I thought this was one of the ways of getting out of the trouble. (Renewed laughter.)

Who went with you to Mr. Ommaney?—Bhimbhoy came there about the same time that I went.

Is that the person sitting over there in the corner?—Yes.

The President: Who is Bhimbhoy?—He is an assistant to the Director of Agriculture.

Mr. Inverarity: Did Bhimbhoy tell you that he had been reported by Mr. Crawford to Mr. Muir Mackenzie as being one of the persons engaged in the purchase of a valuable farm?—No.

Just tell me how you came to meet Bhimbhoy on that occasion? I saw Bhimbhoy at Mr. Ommaney's, and he was present when I made my statement. We arrived there in our respective carriages about the same time. I did not know Mr. Bhimbhoy at that time at all, and had no conversation with him before I made my statement. I and Bhimbhoy were not together before I made my statement to Mr. Ommaney.

What did Mr. Ommaney say to you?—He asked how I had got my transfer cancelled, and I made a statement. He was writing while I was making my statement. That was on the 10th July, I believe.

Do you know the names of the mamlatdars who are mentioned in the different charges against Mr. Crawford?—I know some of them.

All those mamlatdars who have given information against Mr. Crawford are continuing in Government service?—I don't know.

Mr. Inverarity here called upon the Government Solicitor to produce the first statement made by Mr. Bhimbhoy making accusations against Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Inverarity then put in a letter from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, dated 11th October, to Mr. Little, asking for copies of statements made by Mr. Crawford's accusers, and particularly the statements on which Mr. Crawford had been suspended. It was asked if Sathe and Bhimbhoy were not among the accusers. The reply, which was dated 15th October, stated that the other side had no right to obtain the information they had asked for; but that if they wanted information about particular witnesses it would be given them. Mr. Crawford's solicitors wrote back to say they were entitled to the information and documents asked for, and they regretted that the Government Solicitor had been instructed to withhold them.

Cross-examination continued: When you went to Hanmantrao on the first occasion, you did not know him before?—No, I did not.

And yet the first thing Hanmantrao said to you was "I have got you transferred"?—Yes, that is how he began.

Were you not superseded in Mr. Robertson's time by eleven of your juniors and not eight as I said yesterday?—I cannot say if eleven persons superseded me, and why they superseded me.

Did you get the reasons of the supersessions from Mr. Robertson?—No, but I learnt from mamlatdars the office rules regulating these appointments. I was told by people that certain rules had been framed to regulate these appointments.

Then do you mean to say that the reasons of so many passing over your head must be in the rules which were in force in Mr. Robertson's time?—That must be the case. But I have not seen the rules. A distinction was made between graduates and non-graduates.

Venayek Vishwanath Lile was junior to you?—I cannot say as the list is not with me. I have never heard this name before.

Have you ever heard before of Kashnath Venayek Bhave?—I have.

Was he junior to you in the list?—He was. He was a non-graduate.

Was he appointed mamlatdar in Mr. Robertson's time?—No, not a pucca mamlatdar. I do not know if he was appointed acting mamlatdar, in Mr. Robertson's time. I do not know if any non-graduates were appointed above me in Mr. Robertson's time.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham: You were asked yesterday as to why you did not give your examination in English?—Yes.

You gave your evidence in the Hanmantrao case in the English language?—No. I was cross-examined in English. There was considerable inconvenience caused by my being examined in English. As far as I know all those who superseded me in Mr. Robertson's time were graduates. I believe there are rules regulating promotions for graduates as well as non-graduates. I know that both Wad and Bapui are graduates.

Will you tell me how the resolution to avoid the transfer occurred to you?—Because I had heard rumours that the rules were not strictly adhered to I did not first send my petition because times were changed, and people were sent to bad places, and things were not carried on as they were before. I did not take particular care that the errand I came upon to pay the money should be kept a secret, because I did not think it a secret one. The procedure was known abroad, and I did not care to make a secret of it. When I was examined before Mr. Vidal in the Hanmantrao case, I was asked to be short in my answers, and I did not therefore make the full statements that I wished to make. I was examined for about ten or fifteen minutes when I first laid my information. I do not remember what I stated about having had interviews with Hanmantrao in the information. I did not send a registered letter instead of a hoondi to Hanmantrao, because the latter had suggested that I should send the money to Kuntekar with whom I stopped.

Mr. Inverarity: There were two marriages pending in your family when you were about to be transferred to Jowlee?—Yes.

It was intended that the marriages should take place in the month of Jeth when your transfer was made?—Yes.

As a matter of fact there was some difficulty in getting girls for the marriage?—Yes.

Is not the reputation of the relations of the bridegroom enhanced by them being able to give good dowry? No. Part of the money that was paid to Hanmantrao was intended for marriage expenses.

Can you give me the name of any single man who told you that times were changed, and that a new procedure was adopted?—I cannot.

Mr. Latham: What was the reason of the marriages intended to take place in the month of Jeth not coming off that month?—Because after the month of Jeth there were no auspicious marriage days, and also because I had to spend a thousand rupees for my own business.

Narayen Govind Sindekar, the brother of the last witness, was next examined by the Advocate-General, and his evidence was very nearly the same as that given in the Hanmantrao case. When witness was confronted with Pitamber Joshi, he said that he was the man who was present at Hanmantrao's house, where he went to arrange about his brother's transfer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity the witness said: My brother's earnings are common to the family fund. As member of an undivided Hindoo family I have a direct pecuniary interest in my brother continuing in the place of a mamlatdar.

In Nasik district has your family any property?—Yes, a small landed property in which my brother Balkrishna is equally interested with me.

Is the property in the Nasik taluka?—Yes.

What is that property?—It consists of small fields in two villages, and a house in Nasik.

It is ancestral property?—Yes.

If your brother stated this morning that he has not any property in Nasik taluka he has not stated the truth?—How can I say that? (Laughter.)

You have stated in your examination before the magistrate that you arrived at the Nasik station a little after midnight, where you saw your brother, but you had no time to talk to him as you proceeded by the train. You have stated to-day before the Commission that you stopped at Nasik, that night at your cousins, and that the next morning you saw your brother who arrived there by the Egatpoora train, and had conversation with him. How do you explain this discrepancy?—At the time I was examined before the magistrate I had a strong headache, and I did not understand the question put to me.

Witness was going to say something about his illness when

Mr. Inverarity said: I don't want the history of your family disease, please. (Laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said that he did not understand the question, and he, therefore, made the mistake.

Who told you that it was a mistake?—Bhimbhoy Kirparam told me.

That man sitting there in the corner?—Yes. (Laughter.)

I suppose he told you that you had made a mistake?—Yes.

Where did he see you?—He sent for me.

Where did you go to see him?—I went to his house to see him.

He sent for you to tell you that you had made a mistake in your evidence?—Yes.

And pointed out what the mistake was? Yes. (Laughter.) He asked me how I committed the mistake, and I told him that I was suffering from headache, and as I did not understand the question, I made the mistake.

Did you ever see Bhimbhoy before?—I used to see him every day in court.

While the case was going on in the magistrate's court?—Yes.

[illegible] in charge of the witnesses?—No, witnesses [illegible] in his charge.

What had he to do with them?—I don't know.

Had you spoken to him when you attended the court?—I had no conversation with him.

Who did he send to fetch you to go to his house? I do not remember.

Was he a policeman or who?—I do not remember.

The case lasted some time after you gave your evidence, is'nt it?

Why did you not then apply to the magistrate to correct your mistake?

The Advocate-General said that Mr. Jardine, who conducted the case in the magistrate's court, informed him that before the defence was opened the witness applied to have the mistake corrected, but Mr. Branson, who appeared for the defence, objected to it.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General.—The fields I have spoken of are in the name of my brother's son, Gungadhur Sadashiv. My eldest brother is dead, and therefore the fields stand in the name of his son. The house does not stand in anybody's name. We all live there. The income derived from the fields is grain. The fields yield about four maunds of grain, which might be of the value of about seventeen or eighteen rupees.

The Commission then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE GREAT ELCHI.

Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has just issued, through Messrs. Longman, an able and exhaustive "Life of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, from His Memoirs and Private and Official Papers." For more than a generation in all Stratford Canning was our Ambassador at Constantinople, where he wrought, sometimes in vain, to sustain and reform the Turk. His life was most remarkable and eventful. He was at the Congress of Vienna in 1814; and in fact, as his biographer puts it, he was born before the French Revolution, and he was writing his memoirs after the Treaty of Berlin.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

Some of his early recollections are interesting. He remarks having listened to a speech of Pitt's when party feeling was running high, and the opposition tried to shout down the great Minister. Mr. Pitt apparently unmoved, "looked for a few seconds in silence into the noisy ranks, and said, in tones of resistless power, "Am I to be interrupted by clamour?" The effect was complete. He was sitting with his cousin George Canning at the Control, when a note was brought in from Sheridan begging for a loan and enclosing an I O U, "as you know my delicacy in such matters. Canning wrote the cheque, and tossed the valuable. I O U into the fire.

TALLEYRAND AS THE DEFENDER OF DIVINE RIGHT.

The book is full of anecdotes of the statesmen of the past. His sketch of "Prince Talleyrand, the Reverend" could hardly have been surpassed by Thackeray. "He is the professor and protector of all that is sound in principle, pure in virtue, and venerable in establishment. He can't bear Jacobins, and wonders what people can mean by talking of anything but the indefeasible prerogatives of Kings and the inalienable rights of nations. He quotes learned books about right and justice; looks with horror on the Revolution, and calls Bonaparte a coward. Some little time ago he was inveighing with great vehemence against Jacobinism and Jacobins, when I took the liberty of saying to him—'Votre Altesse en a connu quelques uns.'"

A YOUTHFUL AMBASSADOR.

A youth of three-and-twenty, Stratford Canning became our Minister at the Porte at a time when distance and the precarious communications by sea made the representative of England practically his own master. His despatches soon began to take the imperious tone which made the Turks subsequently tremble before the dreaded displeasure of the Elchi. His *frontier in re* has indeed become proverbial. He had a terrible temper and dignified manners, and could pass at once from the suavity of old Versailles to the fury of a Berseker. The Turks feared him; everybody feared him; there is a legend that his *attaches* never came to speak to him without holding the door-knob in their hands. He worked them to death; and would have done the same to himself, in setting them an example, only he could not die of pens, ink, and paper, and bad air. All liked him—the Turks most of all.

NAPOLEON AND POZZO DI BORGO.

While he was negotiating the Treaty of Bucharest he made the acquaintance of Pozzo di Borgo, and naturally their talk frequently turned upon Napoleon. Di Borgo, who had been intimate with Napoleon in their youth, told how one day, when they were strolling on the Corsican sea-beach, the future conqueror, pointing to Italy said, "Sais-tu, mon ami, qu'avec dix mille hommes on pourrait se faire maitre de ce pays-la?"

METTERNICH AND WELLINGTON.

To Stratford Canning, Metternich (whom he met when the allied armies entered Paris in 1814) fashioned himself as "by no means the stiff, reserved, and somewhat cynical statesman which the character of his policy might lead one to suppose. . . . . In middle life, unstarched by office, he might have been a boon companion, perhaps even what the French call a *bon diable*." To Wellington he paid an impulsive tribute of veneration, remarkable as coming from a man so little addicted to effusiveness. On the Duke's first appearance in public Canning chanced to be in his carriage. The people cheered; the Duke drew himself up, and received their cheers with the glasses of his carriage down. The scene went to my heart, and for once in my life I kissed a man's hand.

THE MASSACRE OF THE JANISSARIES.

After a mission to Washington which lasted three years, Stratford Canning returned to Constantinople. Now it was his special object to secure the pacification of Greece. Things were tending to a solution that had been partially forseen; but, meantime, there had been a succession of exciting events at Constantinople. Mahmoud had revolted against the tyranny of his janissaries, and with the sympathy of the civilian population had massacred the mercenaries wholesale. "The Sea of Marmora was mottled with dead bodies." "The janissaries were exterminated; the capital had been deluged with blood, yet no one raised a hand or uttered a protest." Then came the Battle of Navarino, which ultimately cleared the air, after temporarily exposing the Ambassadors to insults and humiliations, and even to serious danger. They asked for their passports, the Porte refused, and Canning, running the risk of being stopped at the Dardanelles, shipped himself for Smyrna in a small merchant vessel with his family and the numerous *personnel* of the Legation.

A TIMID ORATOR.

He entered Parliament on his return to England and sat for the best part of twelve years in the House of Commons. He never shone as a speaker; and, although afterwards he rose repeatedly to address the Lords, to the last he could never overcome a constitutional timidity. He frequently went down to the House primed with copious notes and fully prepared to speak; and he would retire in a sense of humiliation, without having delivered his oration. "It cost me a good deal to walk up the House to go above the gangway was for some time simply impossible."

"THE GREAT ELCHI."

In 1841 he went back to Constantinople. Guiding the Turks, and even governing them for their own good, counselling a new and inexperienced Sultan, urging the need of reforms as the indispensable condition of assuring Abdul Medjid on the tottering throne, it was then he gained the title of the Great Elchi. As Mr. Lane-Poole says, he might never have asserted that transcendent authority had it not been for the majesty of manner and the tenacity of his official dignity, which were well fitted to impress and impose upon Orientals.

THE FAILURE OF A GREAT ENDEAVOUR.

In 1858, at the age of seventy-one, he took his final leave of the "hateful" country in which all his interests had nevertheless centred for the best years of his life. What man could do to solve the Eastern Question to the true benefit of Turkey he did, and with a conspicuous failure that has, however, conferred the highest glory on his name. It was the failure of a great nature and of a high endeavour; but it was failure all the same. The Turk would not be reformed, and Lord Stratford's work of redemption never got beyond a sheet of paper. He died peacefully in 1880, full of years and honour, and was laid to rest in the little Sussex churchyard of Frant, hard by his private residence.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE EXTREME CHURCH PARTY.

An interesting case has just been decided in Berlin, and the decision throws some light upon the attitude which the young Emperor is likely to assume towards the more advanced section of the Evangelical Conservative party. Professor Harnack, professor of Theology at Marburg, was elected by the Theological Faculty at Berlin to fill the chair of Church History and Dogma at the University. This choice was regarded with disfavour by the Senior Council of the Evangelical Church, on the ground that Harnack is an enthusiastic disciple of the theologian Ristschl in Gottingen. The Council forwarded a protest against the appointment direct to the Emperor. This direct appeal was made in face of the fact that the Minister of Education approved Professor Harnack's election. It soon became a question of great public interest whether his Majesty would support his Minister and the Theological Faculty, or suffer a professor of admittedly great attainments to have the door of the Berlin University closed in his face because his theological views did not happen to coincide with those of the Senior Evangelical Council. The question has now been solved by an announcement in the *Gazette* that Professor Harnack's appointment has been confirmed. Both the National Liberal and the Radical organs regard this decision as a great blow to the extreme Church party, and as proving that the Emperor is not disposed to identify himself with extreme theories, whether political or religious.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN SPAIN.

A *Chronicle* telegram from Madrid says:—The Liberal newspapers have been thrown into a state of consternation by the publication on Saturday of some official statistics relating to the religious orders in Spain. Briefly these show that there are at present in Spain 221 monasteries, with 4,220 monks and friars, and 1,109 convents, with, 25,000 nuns Although the number of convents is really less than existed before the Restoration, nearly 200 monasteries have been built since 1876, most of which are in the North of Spain. Many of them have been founded by religious refugees from France and other countries. It might be said that whereas in their beginnings nearly all were poor communities, there is at the present time, after less than twelve years' existence, scarcely one that does not control large sums of money, while some are said to possess many millions of francs. The chief cause for alarm, of course, lies in the fact that the religious orders are almost entirely devoted to the Carlist cause.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE DIRECTOIRE REDINGOTE.

According to the review of Paris fashions in the *Lady's Magazine*, the Directoire redingote carries all before it. It is modified into countless varieties Some have the added skirts open in front, the corsage being double-breasted, ornamented with large metal buttons. Others have the corsage or redingote skirts closing each with a draped knot, the material being gathered up and apparently knotted together over a waistcoat and under-skirt of another material. A pretty style is open in front and laced across a full or pleated plastron with ribbon zigzag. Or, the redingote is closed merely at the waist, the large Directoire revers tapering off to a point at the waist. The revers are rarely omitted, as they form the characteristic feature of the redingote. They look very lovely in cloth, embroidered with tinsel, and some ingenuity is displayed in their position and style to give variety. The jabot of the period is frequently employed to fill in the open space between the revers with the best effect. This jabot can be of black or white lace, or of soft silk, and it is a charming substitute for the full chemisette, of which people are now so thoroughly tired. A little, not much, tournure is allowable with the Directoire redingote. The skirts can be cut in one with the corsage, or they can be added, according to the figure of the wearer. Slim figures can bear the Princess cut, which is the more elegant of the two; but badly built figures look better with the seams across the hips. Some styles imperatively need the seam, as, for instance, in those models which have round waisted, double-breasted corsages and open skirts. This last is one of the most characteristic styles; and is usually garnished with very large Directoire revers.

DRAPED DRESSES.

Draperies have by no means disappeared, but draped dresses form a total contrast, we might say relief, to the prevailing Directoire style. Soft striped woollen materials are made up in one style, with full or pleated skirt, the stripes arranged vertically, the pleated tablier being cut or draped on the cross to secure diagonal stripes, the back drapery cut so that the stripes are principally horizontal. The fronts and side-pieces of the fronts of the corsage are cut on the cross, so that the stripes make V points in the centre of the front, but the backs and side-pieces of the back are cut on the straight, the stripes joining at the seams as much as possible. Great art is required to cut a striped dress well and fashionably. Another beautifully draped dress is much in vogue for lighter autumn woollens and silks. The original model is silver-grey cashmere and cloth to match. The cloth skirt, of which very little is visible, is richly worked with silver braid. The tunic is of cashmere, with blouse front and pleated sides, the back drapery falling in deep fluted pleats from the waist. The corsage is round-waisted at the back, and forms a slight point in front, finished with a ribbon belt of grey moire. The fronts of the corsage are open, and are delicately drapped over a plastron of grey cloth worked with silver, which has a square yoke of tucked grey surah. The collar is of embroidered cloth. This charming dress is completed with puffed cashmere sleeves to the elbow, beneath being tight under-sleeves or long parements of the embroidered cloth. The hat is of black straw, trimmed with white wings.

THE RAVAGES OF YEARS.

A renowned Parisian costumier has explained to the sympathetic correspondent of the *World* the inner meaning of the prevailing fashions. "Look around you," the master observed; "see those hats of enormous size, with, as it were, gigantic visors projecting in front; and casting deep shadow over the face; see those sleeves puffed and tied and *froncé* on the shoulders; see those corsages that are shapeless—a mere *fouillis* of loose folds and puffy frills; see those Mother Hubbard mantles that cover the whole with the grace of an extinguisher. Why this slavish revival of the fashions of the Directory? Simply because those fashions are best adapted to hide the ravages of years, and because the young women of France have neither the courage nor the initiative to revolt against the tyranny of the Princess Mdme. De Sagan. The queens of the fete and the leaders of fashion at the Universal Exhibition in 1889 will be Mdme. De Sagan and her dowager battalion. Now, these ladies are grandmothers, almost great-grandmothers; their faces must be dissimulated; their hair is no longer a sufficient protection, and so they are wearing caps; the lines of their bodies have deviated from the statuesque purity of former years, and hence the necessity of concealing their imperfections in the loose baggy costume of the Directory. C'est a se voiler la face, monsieur."

WINTER MANTLES AT HOME.

The most fashionable mantle this winter (says the *Queen*) reaches to the hem of the dress, which it completely hides; so it is not surprising that bonnets are made to match the mantles rather than the gowns. The former should be cut high in the throat, fit the back and shoulders well, the basque or skirt at the back being either gathered or pleated, so as to give room for any amplitude in the dress. The sleeve-piece is cut from the shoulder, and often of a different material, such as velvet; while the rest is matelasse. The sleeves are an important feature, for either square or pointed, they reach almost to the edge of the cloak. The fronts are usually cut so as to define the lines of the figure without fitting closely, and both back and fronts are the medium for displaying some of the handsomest silk guipures made for many years. Beads of several kinds, jet included, are used, but it is never for the reachest class of trimming to be silk. The cloaks are bordered either with fur, or with a fine make of marabout, which is a distinctive point [illegible] at Pingat's newest creations. Such large and important-looking mantles demand large patterned and rich materials, and the new matelasses and brocatelles recall the mediaeval dresses we are wont to associate with high-bred Venetian dames and the fickle fair ones of the Medicis Court. This material (matelasse) always preserves one distinctive feature—namely, that the patterns look as if they were quilted, but this year they are larger, more varied than conventional, and more complex. Moreover, they are by no means always entirely black; there is a large range of new matelasses worked and brocaded in colours.

A SWEET DINNER-GOWN.

A handsome dinner-gown, made at Redmayne's, is of blue faille and brocade, the front covered with tulle, having tiny gold-faceted spangles all over; a broad and handsome design in gold at the foot. A new style for the bodice is that the back should be of brocade like the train; the front plain like the skirt. Soft silk skirts are worn for home dinners in cream and light colours, and these are daintily smocked in black, the bands embroidered in coloured silks or black, exactly like the smocking. There are many new makes, and the sleeves are, some elbow-length, others to the wrist, and all more or less puffed.

CONCERNING COMBS.

Some interesting information about fashions in combs is given in an article in the *Queen*. The only country where the wearing of combs is now at all encouraged among ladies is Spain. The late Earl of Beaconsfield has left us the following lively description of their character and the mode in which they are worn. Speaking of the ladies in the land of orange-groves, he says:—They are remarkable for the beauty of their hair. Of this they are proud; and indeed, its luxuriance is equalled only by the attention which they lavish on its culture. I have seen a young girl of fourteen whose hair reached her feet and was as glossy as the curl of a contessa. All day long even the lowest order are brushing, curling, and arranging it. A fruit-woman has her hair dressed with as much care as the Duchess of Ossuna. In the summer they do not wear their mantilla over their heads; but show their combs, which are of great size. The fashion of these combs varies constantly; every two or three months you may observe a new form. It is the part of the costume of which a Spanish woman is most proud. The moment that a new comb appears, even a servant wench will run to the melter's with her old one, and thus, at the cost of a dollar or two, appear the next holiday in the newest style. These combs are worn at the back of the head. They are tortoiseshell, and with the fashionable they are white. Modern English, French, and German combs used for toilet purposes are mainly manufactured from the shell of the sea-tortoise, often of ivory, but most of all from indiarubber vulcanized. One of the very earliest specimens of an English comb extant was dug up in the year 1764 from beneath the lowest of the three paved seats—memorials of their respective ages—which lie under the present Shiprow-street of Aberdeen, This relic is supposed to have lain in its resting place ever since 1336, the year that Edward III. burned and laid waste the city. Another even more interesting relic of the same order is the orginal comb of Queen Elizabeth, now in the possession of F. J. Horniman, F. R. G. S. The material is of tortoiseshell.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

At the marriage of Lady Margaret Fane, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Westmorland, to Captain Spicer, late 1st Life Guards, was solemnized at St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, Oxford-street, before a large and fashionable assemblage. The bride, who was led to the altar by her father wore a magnificent costume of ivory-white duchesse satin with a pearl embroidered front, tulle veil surmounted by a wreath of natural orange-blossom. Her ornaments consisted of a pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, and a diamond brooch in the hair. She was followed to the altar by eight bridesmaids attired in costumes of white silk trimmed with gold braid, with Empire hats *en suite*. Each carried a bouquet of roses, and wore a diamond daisy brooch, the gift of the bridegroom.

THE ROSE OF FRANCE.

The Comtesse de Paris having adopted as her favourite flower the "rose de France," in lieu of the pink appropriated by the Boulangists, a programme has been issued of the League of the Rose, a Royalist union under her patronage. The document runs thus:—"The Rose of France is a league which has for its objects the re-establishment of Monarchy and the defence of Conservative interests. The league proposes to include in its ranks men and women belonging to all classes of society without distinction of worship or creed, and to unite them in a friendly association for defending in common Conservative interests against Radicalism, religious liberty against persecution, the right of fathers of families to educate their children freely, the interests of labour and those of property. The Monarchy, traditional in its principle, modern in its institutions, will guarantee these interests and these rights, at the same time that it will secure the material and moral progress of the people. Women of France, you can do much for this league. It involves your most cherished convictions, the interests and the future of your children. Labour for them, for the Monarchy, for France. The league has as its emblem the rose of France."

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LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

The last volume (xxiv.) of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' is expected to be published early next month, and will contain several important articles by well-known authorities, viz., Value and Wages by Prof. Shield Nicholson, Van Dyck by M. Hymans, Variable and Variations by Prof. Williamson, Variation and Selection by Prof. Geddes, Vega by M. Morel-Fatio, Vegetable Kingdom by Prof. Vines, Venice by M. Yriarte and Prof. Middleton, Ventilation by Prof. Ewing, Vertebrata and Zoology by Prof. Ray Lankester, Veterinary Science by Principal Fleming, C.B., Violin by Mr. Payne, Voltaire by Mr. Saintsbury, War by Col. Maurice, R.A., and Capt. Penrose Fitz-Gerald, R.N., Water Supply by Prof. Vernon-Harcourt C.E., Wave Theory by Lord Rayleigh, Weights and Measures by Mr. Petrie, Wellington by Mr. Fyffe, Wine by Prof. Dittmar and Mr. Newman, Women (Law relating to) by Mr. James Williams, Wool by Mr. Paton, Wordsworth by Prof. Minto, Wycherley by Mr. Theodore Watts, Zoroaster by Prof. Geldner. It should be mentioned that a general index to the 'Encyclopaedia' is now in the press and will, we believe, be published early next year.

THE EMPEROR'S DIARY.

The much-debated diary of the Emperor Frederick will make its appearance in English form next week. Mr. H. W. Lucy of the *Daily News* writes an introduction, and Messrs. Routledge are the publishers.

"BILLETS-DOUX."

Messrs. Remington will shortly publish 'Love Letters of the Famous Men and Women of the Past and Present Centuries.' This work, which will appear in two volumes, will comprise the most interesting *billets doux* of such noted persons as Farquhar, Swift, Walpole, Pope, Sterne, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Mrs. Piozzi, Mary Wollstonecraft, Charlotte Carpenter, Keats, Leigh Hunt, and many others.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF LOVE.

Amongst the books which will be eagerly anticipated by the amateurs of the French school of psychological romance is a promised work, by the ingenious M. Paul Bourget, entitled "The Physiology of Love."

SYLVIA CARMEN'S POETRY.

In poetry we notice that an English translation of the Queen of Roumania's "Songs of Toil" is in the press, that the works of Edward Fitzgerald will be republished by Macmillan and Co.; that Mr. Douglas Sladen is preparing an edition of "Australian Poets, 1788—1888," and that Mr. John Morley has written an introductory essay to the complete works of William Wordsworth (Macmillan and Co.).

THE ARMADA.

"The Armada," now that this historical pageant has been reduced to reasonable limits, has proved a brilliant success at Drury-lane. Mr. Augustus Harris, mindful of the fact that when the boys and girls come home for the Christmas holidays they will be as anxious to see pictures of Elizabethan life, and the story of the Armada in action, as to pay a visit to the pantomime, will probably secure Covent-garden, so that he may not break the run of a stirring and satisfying play. The treaty has not been definitely settled, that is to say, it has not been signed or sealed, but spirited enterprise will no doubt result in a good old-fashioned pantomime at Drury-lane, and an accurate presentment of past history at Covent-garden, both under the direction of one in whom the public thoroughly believes.

MR. MANSFIELD AND EDMOND KEAN.

Mr. Richard Mansfield rendering of the senile and sensual old French Baron in the "Parisian Romance," when he kisses the fingure tips of the waiting-maid who helps him on with his coat, and in the society of painted ballet girls babbles blasphemy as he dies gulping down champagne in an apopletic fit, is considered by some to be on a level with the vigorous but obvious caricatures of the observant entertainer of the W. G. Woodin type: others avow with apparent sincerity that if Mr. Mansfield were to appear as Richard III. he would equal, if not rival, Edmund Kean! Between these two opinions there is a wide and as yet unfilled margin, but as fifty-five years have passed since Edmund Kean last cried out "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" it is not unlikely that the comparison instituted by such veteran critics may be either untenable or blurred by the lapse of time. Many of us have not from actual experience any adequate idea of the nervous intensity of Kean's Richard or Othello, but we are justified in believing from hearsay that it was stronger than that exhibited in Mr. Hyde and more convincing than that shown in the character of the Baron de Chevrial.

A NEW THEATRE.

The doors of another new theatre were opened for the first time on Saturday evening, Oct. 20. The Shaftesbury Theatre, in Shaftesbury-avenue, has been built for Mr. John Lancaster by Mr. C. J. Phipps, the architect, and placed under the direction of Mr. J. C. Smith, well known as an excellent stage manager and general organiser to the playgoers of Manchester and Birmingham. The pit will have no just cause for complaint this time, seeing that an ample share of the space has been allotted to their accommodation, and they, as well as the gallery and upper circles can get to their seats by two distinct entrances, which are to be opened, if not by clockwork or electricity, [illegible] chance of priority or favouritism in securing seats. In fact, the new theatre appears to be all doors, for it stands entirely alone, is fireproof and can be emptied in three minutes. The building is calculated to hold about 2,000 persons, of which 700 can be accommodated in the pit and 800 in the gallery. The hangings are of deep rich copper-brown plush, and the walls are decorated with terra-cotta paper. The theatre is wholly constructed of fire-resisting materials and an iron protected curtain shutting off the auditorium from the stage worked by hydraulic power will be used in preference to the new asbestos curtain.

MR. IRVING'S PLANS.

It is too early yet to announce in any detail the special arrangements that are being made for a magnificent mounting of "Macbeth" when Mr. Irving returns to the Lyceum from his provincial tour, where he is varying the duty of acting in the evening by loyally defending the drama and its exponents at night. But some idea may be given of the special care that will be taken to have every character properly filled when it is announced that the parts of the three witches, usually entrusted to male actors, will be performed by three ladies very distinguished in their way in the Shakespearian and classical drama, viz., Miss Marriott (who has played Hamlet at Sadler's-wells), Miss Desborough, and Miss Julia Seaman.

SHAKESPEARE STATUE.

Lord Ronald Gower's statue, erected in the Avon Gardens attached to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford, was to be inaugurated with considerable solemnity on the 10th inst. Mr. George Augustus Sala was invited down by Sir Arthur Hodgson, the Mayor, to eulogise the immortal memory of Shakespeare and to advocate the cause of the Shrakespearian drama.

MR. JOHN ELLA.

Owing to his long retirement from public life, the death of Mr. John Ella, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, will hardly be noticed by the present generation. Yet for a long time Mr. Ella was a man of mark in his way. Readers of the "Reminiscences" he published some twenty years ago do not need telling that, in various respects, he laid himself open to the sarcasm of his friends, but it should be recorded of him that he was the first to establish concerts devoted to chamber music under the name of the Musical Union, and also the first to provide an English audience with annotated programmes. Granted that he did his work in a funny sort of way, it must none the less be conceded that his labours were useful.

LYRICS OF TO-DAY.

Composers of lyrical pieces are often at a loss for good words. We do them a service, therefore, by calling attention to a second series of "Lyrics of To-day," by Mr. Harmann Smith. Here is good store of verses, marked by graceful fancy and happy expression. Many of them rise to the dignity of poetry, and all are above the average of "words for music."

"THE DREAM OF JUBAL."

Dr. Mackenzie's cantata "The Dream of Jubal," written for the jubilee of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, will be produced, probably, on Feb. 5 next. A special feature of the work is the important part allotted to a reciter, who declaims blank verse to an orchestral accompaniment.

"JUDITH."

London amateurs are, of course, anxious to make acquaintance with Dr. Hibert Perry's Birmingham oratorio, "Judith." They will not have long to wait. The work is set down for performance at the opening of Novello's Oratorio Concerts on Dec. 6, and will be given shortly afterwards at the Crystal Palace. Special attention may be bespoken for it on both occasions. By the way, Mr. Mancinelli in Norwich oratorio, "Isaias," not yet known to the metropolitan public, will have a hearing in the Albert Hall on Feb 20 under the auspices of the Royal Choral Society; conductor, Mr. Baraby.

MADAME TREBELLI.

The many admirers of Madame Trebelli will regret to learn that, since her appearance at the Birmingham Festival, she has been very seriously ill. Happily, the popular contralto is now recovering, though with slowness, from the attack. She has, of course, been compelled to give up her engagements, and will not appear at the Bristol Festival. That her restoration to health and strength may be complete everybody desires.

MR. EDWARD LLOYD IN AMERICA.

Nothing was more certain than that Mr. Edward Lloyd's first appearance in the United States would be followed by invitations to make another and another, and yet another. This rather disquieted amateurs on our own side of the Atlantic who began to wonder how they could spare their great tenor. We are glad to reassure them for at least sometime to come. Mr. Lloyd is not likely to leave our shores till 1890, when he will again appear at the Cincinnatti Festival and perhaps make an artistic tour of the States. By way of philosophical reflection Mr. Lloyd's English amateurs should be think them, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

THE LATEST PRODIGY.

Master Otto Hegner, being made of sterner stuff than his more juvenile and less sturdy rival Master Josef Hofmann, returns to England in January next under engagement to Mr. N. Vert. The extremely precocious young gentleman will give a series of recitals in St. James's Hall, and visit the principal towns in the counties. With regard to the estimation in which Master Hegner is held it may be stated that the directors of the Crystal Palace have engaged him for a special concert, at higher terms than they have ever paid to an individual artist. It would seem that precocity is particularly profitable.

CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

Mr. David Hannay contributes the third of the *St James's* special articles on the "Writers of to-day and yesterday." Thus he deals with the boy's favourite author, Captain Marryat:—

It is always a weakness to suppose that you have discovered an author. There is something very naturally aggravating to most of us in the self-confidence of the critic who comes forward to declare that before he devoted his attention to this or the other writer no man had ever seen his merits. Yet, at the risk of seeming to display this weakness and of incurring this censure, whoever has to write about Captain Marryat must needs begin by pointing out that he has never received the recognition which is his due. He has been, and is read—as the railway bookstalls prove. A collection of his stories may be made on them, even of the least popular, and at prices which seem to show that the publisher counted on a large sale to repay his outlay. It is even credibly reported that men of eminent learning and of avowed distaste for the frivolities of modern literature can not only read, but re-read, "Peter Simple." Certainly not a few who have read much else can take up that volume, or "Mr. Midshipman Easy," or some six or seven others, and go back to them as they can to their favourites in the work of Scott or Dumas. Still he has never been formally recognized by any competent authority as what he undoubtedly is—one of the first flight of English novelists, the successor of Smollett and the cousin of Dickens. It would probably be futile to inquire why he has been thus passed over by the critic, though not by the reader. Mr. Clark Russell has, if I am not mistaken, accounted for it by the fact that Marryat wrote about the sea; and sea-stories are relegated by dull landsmen to the nursery or whatever part of the house may be spared for boys to make a noise in.

OLD BOYS READ HIM.

But this explanation cannot be accepted without reserve. In the first place, as has been said already, it is not only boys who read Marryat. Indeed, it is a [illegible] proposition that, though he is good to read when one is a boy, he is better to read when one is a man. Besides, the division of stories is not by subject, but by quality of workmanship. They do not stand or fall as they are sea or land, lay or clerical; but as they are good or bad. Now, the point about Marryat is that, though the sea gave him the experience on which he drew, Nature had given him the faculties which would have made him an excellent novelist if he had never walked the quarter-deck of a frigate or as much as seen the sea. It was not the sea life which made his stories good; but his power of seeing, extracting, arranging, and interpreting which preserved the sea life.

MARRYAT'S SHORTCOMINGS.

In what essential did Marryat fail? Errors and omissions excused, as they say in business, the essentials of a novel are its style, its construction, its characters. Its subject—if it is really a novel and not an aesthetical or political or theological treatise in disguise and therefore an attempt to combine incompatibles—is always the same: namely, the doings and sufferings of human beings in one form of their [illegible] or another. The novelist is to take that [illegible] to write of it well, to pick and arrange what he wants, to carry his action on by means of conceivable [illegible] by preference, but superhuman if he [illegible] courage. Lastly, if he is to be more than a [illegible] he must fulfil these conditions in some way [illegible] his and another man's. Captain Marryat did all three in the right way. That he was a stylist in the strict sense of the word. I shall not strive to maintain though more absurd propositions have been advanced by critics of learning and gravity. There is little or no trace of the use of the file in Marryat's prose. He never appears to have laboured after the right word, not to have had any delight in a full sentence or the melodious rounding of a paragraph. But if Captain Marryat was not an artist in style, his language was always adequate, vigorous, straightforward—the English of a man who, if he had not read much, had read well. Even to the last he could not always avoid leaving the hooks and eyes of his narrative too obvious.

AWKWARD PHRASES.

He was apt to introduce an episode with some such awkward phrase as "Now I wish to tell you how" or "A remarkable adventure happened when;" but once the difficulty of the introduction is conquered the story swings along without a break. The club hauling of the "Diomede" has been often cited and quoted as the best example of his writing: and justly enough. It will stand comparison with any account of a fight or an adventure in literature, even with the battle of Drumclog. A reader of proper spirit who knew nothing of the sea, who could not tell in the least what club hauling is, or what is done to a cable when it is double bitted, and stoppered at thirty fathoms," would at least learn that here were men in deadly peril saved by their own discipline and courage directed by the resolution and judgment of their chief. Of what Carlyle (whose treatment of Marryat, by the by was one of his few deeds which pain some very ardent Carlyleans) calls the disease of description-making there is no trace. We are not confused by laborious word painting—to use the now common phrase—of sea and sky. Marryat tells you simply "it blew a dreadful gale," and then convinces you that it was dreadful by showing what great efforts of courage and judgment were needed to fight it. Whether he had ever read, or as much as heard, of the Laocoon in his life, is at least doubtful; but he agreed in practice with Lessing [illegible] the function of the writer is to tell the deeds and sayings [illegible] not to attempt to rival the painter in portraying [illegible] outward forms of things. His backgrounds are drawn in large masses. They are scene-painting in the proper sense: summary indications intended to place the action, and not elaborate pictures which overpower the actors. He was in that respect commendably free from the sin of excess which is too common in all our scene-painting now, literary or theatrical.

SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION.

The construction of his stories has the same easy fitness as his style. He certainly did not finish every detail with the care and ingenuity of Lord Lytton; neither did he construct neatly fitted puzzles. These are most admirable things when properly done; but they are not the only kind of good plot. There is an order of coherence and development which can be obtained without careful preliminary cutting out of the material and fitting together of parts. Marryat and (Sir Walter has said as much) confesses that at the end of one chapter he very often did not know what was going to happen in the next. But it is possible to work in what another kind of artist might call a hand-to-mouth style, and yet be neither careless nor confused nor obscure. A novelist whose instinct tells him that each successive incident must naturally grow out of what went before, and whose ingenuity does not fail him, may safely omit to draw up a scheme beforehand, or write out his last scene and work up to it. Marryat, consciously or unconsciously, never forgot that there must be an obvious fitness in the novelist's incidents. In his stories things may not be prepared for very carefully, but they never happen quite for no obvious reason. None of his stories hang together so loosely as the "Fortunes of Nigel," or contain scenes so weakly explained as the attack on Simon Glover's House. Then, if he did not balance all his parts with mechanical ingenuity, he could lead up to a situation as skilfully as any man. The gloomy end of the "King's Own" shocked sentimental readers not altogether unreasonably; but it is so prepared as to appear inevitable. The last scenes of "Masterman Ready," again, are a marvel of neat fitting

THE [illegible] PUPPETS.

On the whole, however, it is neither the style nor the construction which one loves best in Marryat, but that third and perhaps greatest part of the novelist's material—the characters. They are of the order of Smollett and Dickens, rather than of Fielding and Thackeray; but in their own kind they can stand comparison with any, and they ought not to be compared with what is not of their own kind. Mr. Chucks is not less good fun, and he is a more consistent conceivable human being than Micawber. For sheer crazy absurdity, Mr. Muddle, with his cycles of 27,672 years has few equals. Who can remember and not laugh at the great occasion when Mr. Chucks explained that the maintopsail yard was "in a state which may be called precarious and not at all permanent," but might be made to last to the time predicted by Mr. Muddle? And the three conered duel and the immortal apology of the midshipman who told the master that he was fit to carry guts to a bear and the joyous occasion on which Mr. Midshipman Easy drew the articles of war from his pocket, and read the injunction against profane oaths, execrations, drunkenness, uncleanness, or other scandulous actions in derogation of God's honour and corruption of good manners, the stories which Mr. Carlyle cursed so unwisely are full of such blessed matter of laughter.

GENUINE HUMOUR.

The fun, too, comes wholly from the clash of character in these scenes They are not horseplay, nor mere dancing of comic masks. We feel that the master, being what he was, would have accepted the midshipman's apology, and that Mr. Easy would have made precisely that astounding use of the articles of war. If one had been present there would have been nothing for it but to laugh—to go below and laugh, if dignity required gravity on deck. Then, too, the laughter is always kindly. Marryat is never brutal in his fun, never makes you wish that somebody had been on the spot to stop the high jinks with a cudgel. He could be serious enough—tragic even when he chose. The Inquisition scenes in the "Phantom Ship," many parts of "Snarley yow" (and notably the hanging of Mr. Vanslyperken), show that he could have dealt in horror if he had so pleased. But he always stopped short of that. Now and then—in the character of the Naval Officer for instance (who for the rest is not held up as a model), in "Percival Keene," and in the privateersman—Marryat shows that he had not wholly escaped the worse part of the inheritance of Smollett. Yet these are but blots. If they were bodily removed the bulk of his work would not be touched; and that is always wholesome. There are two things which dwell on the mind after we have read him. First, and with the lesser vividness, battle and adventure, then the fun. His creation in both lines will assuredly endure. It is more half than a century since "Peter Simple" appeared. Two generations of boys have read him—have been excited or have laughed over him—and have re-read him when they became men. A third generation is now reading him, and will go back to him in due course. It is time that he should be recognized as what he was not merely a clever man who happened to write an exceptional set of books because he had been to sea; but a master story writer, whose books are good because he had eyesight and the faculty to build.

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MR. HARRY FURNISS ON PORTRAITURE.

Mr. Harry Furniss, the humorous artist who illustrates the Diary of Toby, M.P., in *Punch*, has been lecturing at the Birkbeck Institution on the all-important subject of portraiture. Taking for his text Carlyle's saying that human portraits, faithfully drawn, are of all pictures the welcomest on human walls, the lecturer delivered an address full of interest, which was illustrated with slides representing pictures by famous artists, together with many of the lecturer's own amusing caricatures.

There was no doubt, Mr. Furniss said, that human beings were more interesting than anything else, and therefore the National Portrait Gallery was the place to spend a happy day—provided that visitors were not critical. For portrait painters were deceivers ever, and historical portrait painters particularly so. Truly it was in no sense a national portrait gallery, for although the reachest and most civilized nation in the world generally granted £1,000 a year to supply itself with representative portraits of its great men and women, the portraits of its great lights did not swell the collection. It had been difficult, even with this immense amount of cash, to get portraits of those of the past; they had been locked up in the stately homes of England. Taking up the annual report of the trustees at random, it appeared that the salaries of officials amounted to £1,176; other expenses, £591; the police £635; total £2,402. Money spent on portraits, £255; seven works having been purchased for £143 8s. Small wonder, then, that many works in the gallery were unworthy the attendance of even £635 worth policemen.

A NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The National Portrait Gallery should be the nation's history recorded in the faithful portraits of great men by great artists; and the nation should encourage good portrait painting by offering sums of money every year for successful national portraits. Although Greek art remained the model art of the world, portraiture had [illegible] to do with it. No one's face was, correctly speaking, quite straight or perfect in drawing—one eye was larger than the other, perhaps, or the eyebrows did not match; or the mouth was crooked. In some cases this constituted the expression, the indescribable charm of the face. Few people looked at themselves in the glass as art critics, but when people had their portraits before them they became art critics at once, and were chagrined at their crookedness. And this revelation the poor portrait-painter had to prepare for. Lawyers prospered without flattery; physicians, as plain-speaking as Abernethy, made reputations and fortunes; but a portrait-painter, to be fashionable and prosperous, must, in nine cases out of ten, lay on the varnish of flattery thickly. Whether an artist plied with a brush, a chisel, or a camera he must flatter or fail.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH ART.

The history of English art, which was in reality confined to portraiture, began in the reign of Charles I. English artists of any note were unknown before that time, although in the good old days, as now, England welcomed, patronized, and paid for foreign talent. It was not too much to say that the studios of Vandyck and portrait-painters like him, were in reality high class manufactories. These painters knocked off the heads of their sitter, in their marvellous way with the greatest rapidity. Able assistants manufactured the rest, never troubling about characteristic attitudes or accessories. The English were eccentric in costume; but it is doubtful whether a society beauty of to-day would have her portrait painted as Sir Joshua had painted a lady—without shoes and stockings alone in a field, with a storm approaching, and no cab in sight. Conservatism in costume, both on the stage and in pictures, made many works appear ridiculous in the eyes of the present generation Prejudice painted pictures to impress, and not to instruct.

KINGS IN CLASSIC GARB.

All our Kings and heroes in our public statues were in classic garb; and so they were represented in pictures up to 100 years ago, when West painted the death of General Wolfe the first historical picture representing the characters as they actually appeared on the scene. The innovation caused a sensation, and the artist was remonstrated with by Sir Joshua and the Archbishop of York. But West had remained firm, and the prejudice vanished. Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse was perhaps the most successful treatment of allegory in portraiture. This branch of painting was now happily a thing of the past. It had been attempted by many, but never satisfactorily. Incongruity in portraiture was an amusing study for any one with an eye for the ridiculous. How often were there to be seen representations of gallant warriors posing smilingly for their portraits, regardless of the terrible scene of carnage and destruction raging in the background. Or, again there was the Arctic explorer, smiling and dressed for a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, amid Polar surroundings and dangers. How natural, how true! But how much more natural it would have been to show the hot-water pipes, and something to indicate that the Polar bears were stuffed.

EQUESTRIAN PORTRAITURE.

Whether in paint of sculpture, equestrian portraiture was less successful than any other. The conventional attitude of a conventional horse, with an impossible head and bewildering proportions, must be familiar to all. The portrait of Marshal Prim, by Regnault, was perhaps the finest equestrian portrait; and notwithstanding the opinion of Michel Angelo regarding the statue of Marcus Aurelius at Rome, to the mind of the lecturer the most unconventional and naturally stirring equestrian statue was Foley's General Sir James Outram. Conventional historical portraiture was a farce and an unpardonable offence to common sense, particularly when the painter lived in the time of his subject. When the painter did not, then his ignorance was probably more his excuse than wilful misrepresentation. For instance, at Caen, in Normandy, there was a picture of William the Conqueror in the costume of the 17th century. A man once called upon a portrait-painter and asked him to paint his father. "But where is your father?" "Oh, he died ten years ago." Then how can I paint him?" asked the artist. "Why," was the reply, "I have just seen your portrait of Moses; surely if you can paint the portrait of a man who died thousands of years ago, you can more easily paint the portrait of my father who has only been dead ten years." Seeing the sort of man with whom he had to deal the artist undertook the work. When the picture was finished the newly-blossomed art-patron was called in to see it. He gazed at it in silence for some time, his eyes filling with tears, and then softly and reverently said:—"So that is my father! Ah! how he is changed!"

PREPARING FOR A PORTRAIT.

Profile portraits, although most interesting, could not be so complete or satisfactory a view of the face as that generally selected by painters—namely, the three-quarter or full face. Portrait-painters were greatly to be pitied, for few people indeed could sit. Some were wilfully incorrigible. Garrick, for instance, when he sat to Gainsborough, was as changeable as a chameleon. Others were so fastidious. Queen Elizabeth insisted on being painted without any shadow [illegible] to avoid [illegible] her prominent features. Cromwell insisted on the graphic painting of his warts. No doubt Lord Beaconsfield gave an extra pat to the curl on his forehead before sitting and Sir William Harcourt studiously counted his chins to see that the artist had done his duty. An artist recently had a trying experience. His sitter, like Queen Elizabeth, objected to shadows. Not from vanity, however; for being an Oriental he did not understand what the shadows were, and rushed to the glass to see if his face were dirty. He became greatly exercised, too, at the glazy appearance of his skin, the portrait being an oil painting. "Only opium eaters," he protested, "have a shiny skin and I am free from that vice. This is a libel, Sir, and will disgrace me at home."

A HEADLESS PORTRAIT.

It might be imagined that the most unsatisfactory portrait would be one without a head; yet sometimes collectors desired to get a portrait with the face blank. There was a print by Hollar having a blank space where the head should be, for the insertion of any portrait that might be required, the space being afterwards filled in with that of Charles II. Collectors treasured portrait prints that had been altered from the image of one person to that of another. That of Sir John Burgh, for instance, was altered to Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; the Duke of Buckingham on horseback to James, Marquis of Hamilton. But even a more pernicious kind of alteration was mentioned by Tiffin—a change effected merely in the title or inscription of the print; so that a respectable individual of one year might figure as a notorious criminal in the next. This roguery was even carried into photography, the photograph of Muller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs, being said to have been printed from an old negative of a popular preacher. A mere impressionist would not be a portrait-painter. Some portrait-painters were merely walking photographic cameras, and mechanically hit off an instantaneous reflection of the sitter, without taking time to understand the character.

PORTRAIT PAINTERS' EARNINGS.

It was not too much to say that a fashionable portrait-painter often received £900 for his name and £100 for the value of the picture (as a portrait) to the sitter. Why should snobbery tempt people away from an honest, well-painted portrait by a less known man to accept a failure with a society signature? A Japanese artist, to study a particular flower, would travel to the part of the country where it was to be found, live by the plant, watch day by day the flower grow, blossom, and decay under every condition, and mentally note each detail. So should it be with the portrait painter. He ought to watch his subject under every aspect, and having thoroughly mastered it give in the portrait the essence of the study—character, pose, and expression.

MORONI'S "TAILOR."

The pet portrait of the lecturer was Moroni's "Tailor." Luckily the original painting was in the National Gallery, and all interested could judge for themselves whether, for simplicity, expression, drawing, colour, and above all, soul, the portrait had a rival. Sir John Millais had asserted that in his opinion time and varnish were two of the greatest Old Masters and that their merits and virtues were too often ascribed to the painters of the pictures they had toned down and mellowed. But even with the aid of time and varnish generations to come would have no [illegible] portrait—really fine and successful—of either [illegible] leading statesmen of the present period.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

There was no satisfactory portrait of Lord [illegible]field. The last he had sat for was by Sir John [illegible] As a portrait, pure and simple, it was most [illegible] Approaching death was too graphically portrayed [illegible] a study under such circumstances, it was [illegible] but as a portrait of the statesman, the [illegible] ties were lacking.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Of the most interesting political figures [illegible] one could speak with even more confi[illegible] lecturer had himself sat for many, many [illegible] ing Mr. Gladstone's every gesture, every [illegible] expression. He had watched the colour [illegible] cheeks, and noted the development of [illegible] wrinkle. He had mused under the [illegible] Gladstone's collars, and wondered at the [illegible] clothes; sketched his three hats and [illegible] umbrella. More than that, during a great [illegible] had seen the flower in Mr. Gladstone's buttonhole under the flow of eloquence, and had noticed [illegible] of his tie travel round to the back of his [illegible] must agree that a man like Mr. Gladstone [illegible] mercurial, too impressive, for the nerves of [illegible] portrait painter alone in a studio; and a portrait [illegible] orator at his best had still to be painted. [illegible] thumbnail sketch was worth acres of lying [illegible] tons of untruthful statuary. But when the [illegible] the chisel rose to the magnitude of their [illegible] the country to its sense of duty, in supplying [illegible] a national portrait gallery, then indeed would [illegible] shade of Giotto, who first planted the [illegible] portraiture in the world, see it wave triumphant [illegible] England.

A ROGUE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* the Rev. S. Baring-Gould tells the story of "the [illegible] Munchhausen."

THE HANDSOME STRANGER.

In the spring of the year 1702 there [illegible] Halberstadt a handsome well-dressed stranger, with [illegible] tinguished manners, who called himself Baron [illegible] Friedrich Munchhausen. He came there, he said, to claim some estates that belonged to his family, but which had been leased, and the leases were about to expire. He gave out that he belonged to that branch of the family which was settled in Courland, [illegible] Golding. His father, Lieutenant-Colonel Munchhausen, was dead, and the supervision of the family property had devolved on himself. He had travelled much, and had met with surprising adventures. Through his lawyer he made the acquaintance of a [illegible] spinster named Anne Margaret Heintz, daughter and heiress of a councillor lately deceased. As she was well dowered her hand was sought by several impecunious gentlemen; but when the Baron appeared as a suitor he was preferred, and a few weeks of acquaintance led to marriage. The Baron and Baroness lived as though they were already in receipt of the revenues of estates which were all, curiously [illegible] dispute, and could only be recovered by [illegible]; and to pay for this extravagance some of the Baroness's property had to be sold.

In order to expedite legal proceedings the Baron now proposed to visit the north of Germany with his wife. She saw no objection, and they went together to Hamburg, where the Baron assumed the blue ribbon of the Garter, which had been conferred on him by Queen Anne, for his distinguished services in delicate diplomatic transactions with the imperial and other Courts. In May, 1703, the travellers arrived at Jever, where the Drost, or high sheriff, was a Munchhausen. In the neighbourhood was property belonging to the Courland Munchhausens, and on this the Baron attempted to raise mortgages. The tenants received him with respect, not doubting for an instant that the stately noble with ribbon and star was their lord; the notaries doubted quite as little.

As it chanced, there lived in Jever a furrier named Ohr, who was a Courlander, and actually a native of Golding, where was the seat of the branch of the Munchhausens of which the Baron was head. Moreover, Ohr had often worked in the house of the late Baron at Golding. It was, however, five and twenty years since he had left the place. The Baron visited this man, talked to him, and asked him to write out a certificate that he was the Baron Munchhausen he gave himself out to be. Ohr at once addressed him in the Courland Sclavonic tongue, and found that his visitor could not understand him. Ohr declined to write the testimonial.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

On June 3, 1703, Monsieur Folte (Munchhausen's secretary) dined with the Baron and his lady in their apartments. After dinner, at which the Baron was silent, he said, "Folte, I am out of spirits; let us make an evening of it and get roaringly drunk." Folte declined the invitation; he had work to do and letters to answer, and at 10 P.M. he retired to his lodgings. As he left, he saw that a maid was busy cleaning and arranging a reception room in which company had been engaged that day. The Baroness had desired that the cleaning might be postponed till the morrow, but the Baron insisted on its being finished that night. The girl continued her work till midnight, [illegible] tired out, lay down in the kitchen to sleep. Suddenly, about one o'clock in the [illegible] cries were heard in the street of "Murder! Thieves! Help! Help! I am robbed! My wife is murdered!" The maid was roused, [illegible] was the serving boy; and the Baron appeared in his dressing gown, profoundly agitated. [illegible] sent for, windows opened, and citizens, waked by the cries, asked what was the matter. Monsieur [illegible] appeared half-dressed, with a drawn sword. [illegible] the neighbours hastily clothed themselves and entered the house. They found the Baron wringing his hands in despair by the bedside of his wife, who had been shot through the head. The Baroness was still breathing, but was unconscious and unable to speak and died in a few minutes. The bullet was found under her head embedded in the pillow. There was no sign of a struggle. The coverlet was smooth; the poor woman lay in the bed as one who had fallen quietly asleep. She had evidently been shot while asleep. The back door of the house was open, and [illegible] was the Baron's box, in which he kept his valuables, broken open, and robbed of its contents. The story told by the Baron was as follows. [illegible] had gone to bed about eleven, and had immediately fallen asleep. All at once he woke, hearing a noise in the room that adjoined. He had called out to ask who was there, whereupon five or six men had rushed in at the door. He sprang from his bed, whereupon one of them had fired. He pursued them as they retreated, and they fled out of the house by the back door. Thereupon he returned to the bed, saw that his wife had been shot, and roused the servants.

WHO WAS HE?

On the 6th the town magistrate communicated with the Duke of Anhalt-Zerbst, the Sovereign, that grave suspicion rested on the Baron of having murdered his wife. No one had seen the supposed burglars but himself. In the room was found a gun which had been recently discharged, and which belonged to the Baron; the latter, when questioned, varied in his statements. The arrest of the Baron on the charge of murder was ordered, and he was required to give a full account of himself. His papers were then examined, and among them were found letters addressed to "Fabian von Sternburg, Baron Scharrenschild, lord of Neundorf and Hausminden."

On being further pressed he reluctantly admitted that he was himself, in reality, the Baron Sternburg and that he had assumed the name of Munchhausen. For a long time the magistrates of Jever were in doubt as to who the man really was. Of his guilt they had little doubt. He was [illegible] pressed for money, and he had made his wife draw out a will constituting him her sole heir in the event of her death. While the [illegible] magistrates were still in perplexity, [illegible] of August there appeared before them a woman named Katherine Herckels, who claimed to be the legitimate wife of the prisoner. She was the widow of a captain Robbig, in Brunswick, who had been left money by her father, a goldsmith, and by her husband. Baron Munchhausen had courted her, and, deceived by having a nobleman for a suitor, she had married him in 1689. In 1701 she became mother of a son by him, and he took advantage of her confinement [illegible] to make away with most of her capital, [illegible] appear himself.

In Febuary, 1704, the Baron was put to the torture to extract a confession; but, though he confessed, he would not admit that the murder was premeditated. He had quarrelled with his wife about a pet dog, which slept on the mat at the door, and disturbed him when asleep. He had intended to shoot the dog, and had accidentally killed his wife. On examination this explanation was proved to be false. His wife had not had such a dog. Sentence was pronounced against him that he should be broken on the wheel; but the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst commuted the sentence to execution with the sword. On Saturday, August 30, 1704, the wretched impostor was executed, under the name of Fabian von Sternburg, Baron Scharrenschild; but it was never discovered who he really was, whence he came and what were his antecedents.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF THE SEA.

The National Line steamer Spain, from New York, which arrived at Queenstown recently, brings intelligence that an aged gentleman named Murtagh, residing in Brooklyn, received a letter on the 11th ult. from one of the islands of the South Sea group, [illegible] written by a friend of his named Captain Green, who was supposed to have been lost at sea in 1862 in a vessel commanded by him called the Confederation. She sailed from New York in February of that year for Australia, and, not having been heard of afterwards, it was presumed that she had foundered with all on board, numbering sixteen, including two women. The letter, written on a soiled leaf of a ship's log, was dated July, 1887, and had been put aboard a [illegible] barque which passed near the island about [illegible]. The writer observes that no doubt all hands [illegible] the Confederation had been given up as lost. He then relates how the vessel foundered in a gale after being nine weeks at sea, and how [illegible] including himself and two women, [illegible] boats, after forty days landed on the Island of Ojee, there being no [illegible] an abundance of [illegible] vessel came near [illegible] December 1862 [illegible] boat to intercept [illegible] they never [illegible] thinks [illegible] women [illegible]